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Fiftieth Anniversary Report

Class of '62, Williams College

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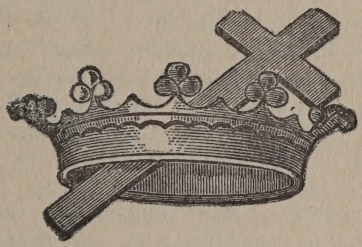
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

REPORT

OF THE

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

CLASS OF '62



ΜΕΤ' 'ΑΓΩΝΑ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ

PREPARED BY THE CLASS SECRETARY

GEO. L. RAYMOND

24 ST. JAMES PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PRESS OF THE EXAMINER
LANCASTER, PA.

THE Secretary gratefully acknowledges his obligation for information with reference to others than themselves to his classmates, Carter, Cook, Gilman, Griffin, Hopkins, Lewis, Mitchell, Noble and Thompson; also to the following whose addresses some in the class may desire to know. Names of informants precede, in all cases, the names (inclosed in brackets) of the classmates to whose records they have contributed: Mrs. W. H. Scoville, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va. (*Armstrong*); Mrs. Florence G. Goodwin, 157 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. (*Bemis*); Prof. J. N. Bennett, Crete, Neb. (*Bennett*); S. P. Blagden, Jr., Williamstown, Mass. (*Blagden*); Milton E. Blake, Esq., 52 S. Pearl St., Denver, Colo. (*Blake*); Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Snow Hill, Md. (*Campbell*); Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U. S. Revenue Service, Treasury Bureau, Washington, D. C. (*Carden*); Mrs. C. A. Condict, 73 Prospect St., Madison, N. J. (*Condict*); S. W. Belding, Esq., 82 Parker Bldg., Schnectady, N. Y. (*Cook*); F. M. Crossett, Esq., 30 W. 23d St., New York City (*Crossett*); Miss Catherine B. Ely, Oberlin, O. (*Ely*); Mrs. C. C. Harris, Parsons, Kansas (*Harris*); Mrs. E. B. Merwin, Pasadena, Cal. (*Merwin*); Bryce Metcalf, Esq., 113 E. 55th St., New York City (*Metcalf*); R. H. Noyes, Esq., Williamstown, Mass. (*Noyes*); Mrs. Edson S. Smith, Falls Village, Ct. (*W. Parker*); Dr. M. H. Rogers, 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (*Rogers*); Mrs. J. E. Simmons, 22 W. 52d St., New York City (*Simmons*); Mrs. F. H. Snow, 706 Hancock St., Lawrence, Kan. (*Snow*); G. O. Stoddard, Esq., Newtonville, Mass. (*Stoddard*); Richard Waterman, Jr., 169 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. (*Waterman*).

Thanks for needed help are due also to Mrs. R. P. H. Vail and Miss Grace Perry, of Williamstown; to the College Librarian, J. A. Lowe, '06; and to Messrs. L. V. Davison, '74, Giles Kellogg, '76, T. M. Banks, '90, and Richards Kellogg, '02.

☞ Additional copies of this Report may be obtained from the Secretary, 24 St. James Park, Los Angeles, Cal. Price, $1.50, each. Why not purchase one to be kept by each grandchild of the Class?

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY REPORT.

What '62 Did at the Reunion of 1912.

The class will understand that any delay in issuing this Report has been owing to the difficulty of obtaining "official returns" in answer to the secretary's inquiries sent out by circular. While waiting for these returns, in order to meet the requirements of those who would naturally be most desirous of hearing from him soon, the secretary mailed to all members of the class not present at the Reunion a "Williams Alumni Review" published July 12, 1912. This "Review" mentioned the Class Reception and Dinner, and the giving of a D. D. to Perry. It contained also a summary of the class report presented at the Alumni Meeting, and a very full extract from the admirable speech delivered at the Alumni Dinner by Carter who, to quote from the "Review," "was greeted with prolonged cheering, the older classes uniting in the old Williams yell. Dr. Carter spoke with grace, humor and eloquence, dwelling with especial earnestness on the higher aims of the college."

In order to do for all exactly what will be expected in this Report, it seems necessary, at certain places, to develop, at the risk of repeating, some things that were printed in the "Alumni Review," as well as in the valuable but necessarily brief "Corrections and Addenda to 1912," issued by our former secretary, Noble, in May, 1912. Classmates will please recognize that there are reasons for mentioning again certain facts that, to some of them, may appear unnecessarily familiar. In whatever we try to do in this world, it is occasionally as important to review, in order to complete, the old, as to create the new.

Our class secretary, Noble, contrary to the expectation—and I ought to add to the disappointment—of all of us, had not arrived in Williamstown on the Thursday preceding commencement. Accordingly Carter, Denison and Raymond, the only members of the class on the ground, caused the following to be printed and posted about the town:—"Members of the Class of '62 will have an opportunity to meet together at their Class

Headquarters, No. 17, Jesup Hall, both before and after the Alumni Meeting, which begins in Jesup Hall at ten A. M., Tuesday, June 25, 1912. Headquarters open on other days also. Members of the Class, and all the members of their families who may be in town, are invited to a Reception at the residence of their classmate, John H. Denison, Tuesday afternoon between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30. Dinner with Ex-President Carter at 7 P. M., Tuesday."

Tuesday morning, it was found that sixteen of the class were to be present, namely, Anstice, Carter, Cone, Crook, Denison, Gilman, Griffin, Hopkins, Lewis, Mills, Mitchell, Perry, Raymond, T. J. Smith, Spalding and Stewart. A letter and also a telegram answering dispatches from Williamstown, urging a different course, had come from Noble, saying that he could not be present. About half past nine, the class met at their Headquarters; and Carter, who, the night before, had secured Raymond's consent to take Noble's place, brought the matter before the class, and the former was made secretary, and asked to give the report at the Alumni Meeting. Then all went together into that gathering. They did not, however, as is usual at fiftieth year reunions, parade up to the front. They took back seats; and only Raymond was allowed to exhibit his decadence upon the platform.

In the afternoon came the reception at Denison's. At this the photograph was taken which is printed as a frontispiece to the present Report. In the circumstances, afflicted recently as Denison's family had been, by the death of Lawrence Hopkins, Mrs. Denison's brother, whom many of us so pleasantly remember, to say nothing of the illness of Denison's only son, Jack, this reception involved very considerate and kindly action, which every classmate present fully appreciated. Acting as hostesses at the reception, were Mrs. Denison and Mrs. Archie Hopkins, assisted on the grounds or at the table by Mrs. Paul C. Ransom, Carter's daugher, and Miss Jeanne Hannah Perry, Perry's daughter. There was with us also the first child of any member of the class to be born, or to graduate from a college,—Mr. Frederick M. Crossett, born July 12, 1863, and graduated at the University of New York in the Class of '84. Unfortunately, in-

firmity, due to old age, prevented his father, our H. B. Crossett, from being present. There were with us, too, Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., Amos Lawrence Hopkins, and Alvin W. Perry, sons of our Blagden, Hopkins and Perry. After the afternoon reception to the Class at the Denisons', most of us attended the general reception at President Garfield's, held between 4 and 6 o'clock. In the evening at seven we went to Carter's. Nothing could have exceeded either the hospitality manifested at this dinner, or the intellectual and spiritual uplift of the after dinner exercises, carried out in fulfilment of a program carefully prearranged by our host. We spent about an hour and a half at the table, and then adjourned to his study. Here, after a short and appropriate talk by himself, he called upon Stewart, Gilman, Lewis, Hopkins, Denison and Mills for reminiscences with reference, respectively, to Blagden, French, Rogers, Simmons, Snow and our teacher Bascom,—all of whom had died since our meeting in 1902. Then Griffin was asked to talk upon the educators of the class, and Raymond to read a poem. After this, those who had not already spoken made addresses, a vote was taken to have another meeting in five years; an adjournment was made about midnight to the parlor, where there was a piano, and the class closed their exercises by singing, as best they could, our Commencement Class Ode. On the following morning, the Class marched together in the commencement procession to the graduating exercises. These were held for the first time in Grace Hall, a new and beautiful building erected back of the President's house, near Mission Park. The exercises began with a presentation of the Hall by the donor, Hon. Alfred C. Chapin, of Williams, '69, and the acceptance of the same, on behalf of the Trustees, by Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., LL. D., of Williams, '67. After the students' speaking, our classmate, Perry, at the distribution of honorary degrees, received a D. D.; and we marched to the Gymnasium, where, as the first speaker at the Alumni Dinner, Ex-President Carter made the address concerning which mention has already been quoted from the "Alumni Review."

What '62 Did While in College.

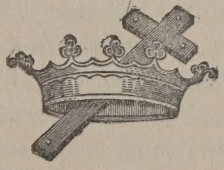
According to the *Williams Quarterly* for November, 1858, the Class of '62 began its career with seventy-two members. According to the College Catalogue, issued several months later, the number was seventy. But, even at this, it was larger, by half a score, than any class in Williams that had preceded it; and it was not till twenty-two years later that any subsequent class contained as many. Then seventy-two Freshmen were assigned in the catalogue to the Class of '84. Of prominent scholars in '62, two died in Freshman year,—Brigham and Stickney; and two, Morley and Spring, left the class. Friends of either of the four would have said, when we lost them, that they were prominent candidates for our highest honor in scholarship. Subsequently, indeed, both the latter stood very high in '63, Spring taking the Latin Oration on its Junior Exhibition. At the beginning of our Sophomore year, the numerical losses of '62 had been made good, seventy-two being attributed to us in the Catalogue. Among those who had joined us, including some who entered not very late in our Freshman year, were Stewart and Ball, the latter of whom had taken a first prize for speaking in the Freshman Class at Yale; Titus, who had been his Class Orator at Phillips Academy, Andover, and had taken some oratorical honor at Harvard; and Spalding and Mills, the first of whom had taken the Valedictory at Williston Seminary, Easthampden; and who together were credited with being the first two scholars in '61. They had been also two of its three Freshman Moonlighters, Mills taking the prize. Last, but not least, had joined us, too, from '61, Denison, who subsequently became our Class Day Orator. At the beginning of our Junior year, a number more had left us; but we had received, at least, two very important additions,—Armstrong and Carter,—the latter of whom had delivered the Valedictory at Phillips Academy, Andover, and had led his class at Yale, a fact proved by his having taken the Woolsey Scholarship. He had come to Williams on account of weak lungs, which, three years before, had obliged him to leave Yale.

Before mentioning conditions in the class, and statistics with

reference to them at the time of its graduation, it may be of interest to recall a few of the results of its class spirit while in College. These were thought then, not only by the members of the class but by others, to reveal not a little uniqueness in the way of class ability, enterprise or initiative. In referring to them —in fact, to any occurrences—after the lapse of fifty years, it is inevitable that certain things recalled by one because at the time considered important by him should fail to be recalled by others because by them not considered so. This fact it is hoped that the reader will recognize, as well as take the secretary's word for the statement that if, in what he has to say, there have been any noteworthy omissions, this has not been due to any remissness on his part in soliciting suggestions.

In those days every class supposed that it must have a motto. Classes in Williams preceding '62 had selected for this purpose one that had been used before. The Freshmen appointed to make a selection for our class determined to originate rather than select. This the two active members of the committee proceeded to do by determining, first, the general thuoght to be expressed, and then the language to be used. Afterwards, they searched through the dictionary of this language for the most fitting words in which to phrase their thought. This was the origin of our

Μετ' ἀγῶνα στέφανος



The emblem—the cross and crown—already existed; but the suggestion of it by the committee helped to carry the unanimous vote by which what most people have supposed to be the "classic Greek" of the motto was adopted. It is almost enough to make one believe in prophesy to recall how, at several important crises in the life of one of that committee, the only intelligible explanation for a course rejected or adopted was to be found in a desire to fulfill literally the principle underlying the motto that he had thus helped to originate.

'62 seems to have been the first to organize in College a Chess Club. It certainly was the first to challenge or meet another College in an Intercollegiate Chess Contest, though it must be confessed that this contest was suggested by another one in base ball to which Amherst had previously challenged Williams. (See the Williams *Quarterly* for June, 1859.) The only recorded members of the Club were Anstice, Brewster and Snow. They played with Amherst at the same place and time as the ball players, at Pittsfield, July 1, 1859. Again, with Mitchell as Umpire, they played, in connection with a second ball game with Amherst, at Westfield, July 4, 1860. Unfortunately for us, our star-player, Brewster, was ill at the time of the first game, and we were defeated. But at the second game he was present, and we were victorious. Our class is also the first recorded as organizing a class athletic club. (See the *Quarterly* for Nov., 1859.) Strange to say, it was for the purpose of playing cricket, —a fact that seems to prove conclusively that America did not reject cricket, and choose base ball, for its national game because of ignorance of the former. The names of only the officers of this cricket club have been preserved. They were: W. Parker, President; Merwin, Vice-President; G. W. Bacon, Secretary; and Nims, Treasurer. Members of our Class were also in the Team that played the first and second of all Intercollegiate base ball contests in our country. The names of the players in the first of these games are not recorded; but, presumably—so far as concerns our classmates—they were the same as those who played in the second game; and these (see the *Quarterly* for July, 1860) were: Blagden, Nason, the two Parkers, and Rogers. Contrary to what has sometimes been supposed, the accounts in the *Quarterlies* for June and August, 1859, and for July, 1860, oblige one to admit that the first challenge for base ball was given by Amherst, and only the second by Williams, and that Williams was defeated in both games. Members of our class, too,—and some of them without doubt very prominently—were connected with the founding of the Thalian Association, the first dramatic club organized in the college. These men were Ball, Blagden, Fitch, Mitchell, Stewart, and Titus.

Freshman Wake was a college institution started by our class

and imitated by subsequent classes for fourteen years, until, having degenerated—it was a high-toned affair in our day—it was very properly suppressed by the faculty. Class Day, too, we have always claimed as due to our initiative. The origin of both was the same. One of our Freshmen, who had a score of former Phillips Academy classmates among the Freshmen at Yale, went, by invitation, to visit that College on its Class Day, which, in 1859, occurred on Wednesday, June fifteenth. This followed the Yale Senior Examination, and preceded its Commencement by about six weeks, and the Williams Commencement—which, in that year, was held on August third—by seven weeks. While at Yale, he attended not only the Class Day Exercises, but also, on other days of the week, the Wooden Spoon exhibition of the Juniors, the DeForest Prize speaking of Seniors, and marched, with his old Andover friends, in the Freshman "Powwow" parade. When he got back to Williams, he had little difficulty in inducing his classmates to believe that anything that added to the interest of college life at Yale was not too good for Williams. So the Freshman Wake was planned. It combined, with a parade like that of the "Powwow," the masks and fancy costumes of a carnival, and obsequies like those of a "Burial of Euclid" held, at that time, in certain colleges. In the same connection, and for the same reason, the class decided upon having a Class Day when they graduated, and in preparation for it elected R. G. Hutchins to act as Historian for their first year. This decision to have a Class Day was, at once, imitated,—not first by '61, as is now supposed, but by every upper class in the college not too near graduation to render its accomplishment impossible. The *Quarterly* of March, 1860, says, "The class," *i. e.*, '60, "will institute Class Day this year. The exercises will consist mainly of an oration and poem, and will take place the day after Senior Examination. J. A. Fay, Jr., has been elected Class Orator, and Geo. H. Marvin, Class Poet." This particular Class Day never materialized; but all the same the good seed dropped by '62 was beginning to sprout. The August *Quarterly* of 1861 contains an elaborate account of the Class Day exercises of that year. Any one who chooses can ascertain that these have continued to this day in almost the exact

form in which they were first devised by the very capable men in the class of '61.

The Chairman of the Freshman Wake Committee found himself thrust into rather unenviable prominence when, soon after it had started upon its labors of preparation, he was solemnly summoned before the President of the College. The interview that then took place, although at the time it appeared to have tragic features, remains to this day one of the most ludicrous in his college experience. Some men who show little courage or persistence when working for themselves may manifest no end of both when working or thinking that they are working for others. The reputation of the class seemed to the Freshman to be at stake. He could not allow it either to lose the "glory" of the coming show, or to be snubbed out of it by an unappreciative faculty. Besides this, Clarke and Hart were already writing their funeral orations; others were at work on songs and a program; and Stewart, with the aid of Blagden, E. R. Hutchins, Mitchell and Simmons, were getting together torches for the parade that they were planning to marshal. When, therefore, the President intimated that the whole thing must stop, what more natural than for the Freshman to exclaim, "Why, Doctor, that's impossible!" And what more natural in view of the combined enthusiasm and presumption of the exclamation than that the President should smile? And a smile, even though not slightly cynical, may suggest something like a welcome into an opening mind. It was so in this case; and the Freshman proceeded to avail himself of his opportunity. How his sense of responsibility succeeded in outweighing his modesty, as he went on to discuss with the President the right methods of college government, is to-day an unsolvable mystery. But such was the case; and the President's amusement must have been great as, in the circumstances, he heard it argued, first, that a legalized vent for youthful exuberance would prevent illegalized disorder —a statement, by the way, that has been verified by the history of college athletics: students no longer spend their nights taking cows up into the fourth stories of dormitories—; and, second, that organized and traditional fun in college increases the interest and loyalty of its students; and, not only so, but attracts stu-

dents in preparatory schools, and thus increases the number entering the college,—a statement that athletics has also proved to be true. Then the Freshman added a promise to oversee everything that should be said or done at the Wake, and to make himself individually responsible for whatever was out of the way. Thus guaranteed the celebration was authorized. When, three years later, that Freshman graduated, the President was reported by the young man's parents as having urged that he should study law, and not theology, as was threatened. It is still a mooted question in his own mind whether this advice was prompted by the recognition of mental traits that he was supposed to possess, or of moral, not to say anything of modest traits that he was supposed to lack. But to return to the Wake. The Freshman kept his promises. The *Quarterly* of November, 1859, says of the "unusual Freshman" performance, that "as respects flourish and display it was a very creditable affair. If such things must happen occasionally as safety valves to prevent worse occurrences, we must admit that the Class of '62 knows how to conduct them." The same sort of commendation greeted the celebation at the end of our Sophomore year following our "Biennial" as we termed a written examination upon every study of our first two years, which examination lasted for four hours on every other day for two weeks. If any student of the present thinks that it was particularly easy to get through Williams College fifty years ago, let him try to pass these examinations at the end of his present Sophomore year. Of course, all felt hilarious who had come through the ordeal successfully; and the celebration was supposed to give a formal expression to this feeling. The *Quarterly* for November, 1860, says of our parade, "The torches, the music, the procession gave general satisfaction to lookers on. One or two new features were observable. Each Sophomore wore an Oxford cap"—the first time probably that "mortar boards" had ever been worn in Williams—; "instead of the old fashioned torch, every man carried a double torch resembling a Chinese lantern. In the middle of the procession there was a car representing a student's room—the student"—Tom Parker—"with feet reposing on the table and head on the back of an arm chair appeared to be grubbing. . . . The class

marshals were Archie Hopkins and E. S. Wells." Then follows an account of the class supper with an oration by Titus, and a poem by Underwood. Besides these, various Toast Orators held forth; and there was plenty of singing, all, too, of songs that were new and original. The only other noteworthy fact of our Sophomore year—and as a matter of history it ought to be recorded—was a present—the one gift of our class to any member of the faculty—to Professor Perry, who, up to that time, had been by far the most popular of our professors. It consisted of twenty volumes, bound in the very best style, containing all the Histories of Prescott, and Irving's Life of Washington.

Junior year came an extremely important achievement of '62, one, too, which later classes would have shown wisdom in imitating. This was the establishment of a Class Eating Club. After the publication, two or three years ago, of Owen Johnson's "Stover of Yale," several important periodicals commented upon the book as if, for the first time, it had directed attention to the tendencies of College fraternities to substitute artificial for natural standards of friendship, and to interfere with a healthful development among students of individual independence in thought and action. As a fact, the same conditions were recognized by the Class of '62 in Williams College more than fifty years ago; and a movement organized and successfully carried through, which, so long as that class was in college, effectually counteracted such tendencies. A college society is only a more completely organized portion of society in general; and wherever society exists, there, through its votaries, its first impulse, apparently, is to exercise a petty sort of tyranny. So long as this is exercised, as it is in most cases, with reference to small conventionalities, a wise man will submit to its dictations rather than run the risk of becoming too prominently eccentric. Only when conformity to them involves disregard of more important considerations is he warranted in doing otherwise. Among the important considerations in college are a student's opportunities for association with other students—and often the more unlike himself the better—who are engaged in the same struggle that he is for individual self-development. Anything that interferes with such association, or with the expression, in connection with it, of

a man's personal judgment, preference, or sense of obligation, ought to be resisted. But sometimes fraternity sentiment, and even authority, may interfere with this. Think of a fraternity's president presuming to censure, in his official capacity, a member of his society, because he has shown, not disloyalty to any one inside of it, but merely sincere friendship and a spirit of fair play to certain others outside of it! What could the member, in such circumstances, do, except leave the fraternity, and not return till assured that, within it, a right to determine his own friendships, and exercise his own judgment, should be respected? And if he had any public spirit, what could he do but try to correct the general surrounding conditions that had brought trouble to himself, and might be supposed likely to bring trouble to others? To causes such as these, though, for obvious reasons, they could not have been explained in those days, was attributable the formation of the Class Eating—sometimes called the "Old 'Uns"—Club of '62. It was gotten together, as a result of consultations and elections, at the beginning of our Junior year, and continued, with exception of the following summer term, when no separate room could be obtained in which to meet, until the end of the course. This club always contained members of every secret fraternity. It rendered impossible, therefore any club in which all the members of any one fraternity could habitually eat together,—not only so, but impossible for it not to have some members who were on terms of special intimacy with outsiders. It must not be supposed, of course, that anything like all the best men in the class joined this club. Some who suspected its underlying purpose opposed its formation. Some were attached to other clubs already in existence,—one of them certainly a collection of very strong men. Griffin and Hopkins ate at their own homes; Carter roomed, as well as boarded, at the Mansion House; Gilman roomed near him; and others had other reasons. But these at least—all but a few of them for the entire two years—were gotten and held together,—Armstrong, Bacon, Ball, Blagden, Cuyler, Davison, Denison, Fitch, Mitchell, Murray, Nason, Nims, W. Parker, G. A. Parker, Raymond, Spalding, Stewart, Titus, Wells, White,—and no one can deny that they were representative of about every set in the class, and could

serve the purpose of bringing all in the class into more or less close contact. The club had a good time in College, especially in the way of singing, in which they indulged for, at least, half an hour after every evening meal. But the harmony that they caused was not merely that of music. It extended to the class and to the class elections. It put an end to any success attendant upon forming political coalitions between fraternities. For instance, when five *Quarterly* editors were to be elected, it was natural that five fraternities should attempt to bargain together to vote for one another's men. In view of this fact, and of the secretary's well known opposition to such arrangements, it is pleasant to read in his journal the following, "Fred. Mitchell came into my room this evening, and pledged me the votes for editorship of the *Quarterly* of all the Alpha Delta Phis, *without conditions.*" One is tempted, in order to indicate the expediency, as well as rightness, of this course, to tell what was its result. Both the Alpha Delta Phi candidate and the Secretary were elected; and besides these a second of the same fraternity as the latter—Spalding—who had previously refused to allow the Secretary to resign in his favor, an offer made under the supposition that to elect two editors from the same fraternity would be an impossibility. It would have been, under conditions existing in any other class than '62. A similar result occurred in the 'Logian Society. It elected members of the same fraternity not only for its first president of the year but for the presidency of the Adelphic Union, though the one chosen for the latter, recognizing the inequity of the distribution, had, first, refused to run, and, after each of three elections, had resigned, accepting finally only after being elected unanimously. So with the '62 Class Day elections: there was virtually no opposition ticket, the men selected being those universally acknowledged to be the best for the places; or, if others could do equally well, it was recognized that they had already received so many college honors that to give them more would be unfair.

In educational, as well as in social directions, '62 attempted to point the way to reform. One of our editors was severely taken to task by a Professor, who subsequently became President of three institutions, for an editorial in the first number of

the '62 *Quarterly*. This editorial contained a suggestion, then thought chimerical, but which, ten or fifteen years later, began to be treated seriously, and, twenty or thirty years later, began to be introduced into every important college in the country. This is the language used in the *Quarterly*,—"Our college system is wrong . . . in the absurd plan of causing all students to pursue precisely the same routine of study. To this there are two grave objections. The first is that different minds require very different training; the other, that mental labor, carelessly performed, always engenders loose habits of thought. . . . Until graduating from these preparatory schools, the immaturity of the student is a sufficient cause for dictating his course of study; afterwards, he is old enough to think for himself. He should enter a University. . . . In this University, however, he should, for obvious reasons, be more confined and more responsible to college laws than in the mother-country. The course which wins an A. B. should be just as short as now, and preserve its present outlines, but with so many optionals and equivalents for prescribed studies that each student could freely consult his own tastes, and, at the same time, be strictly accountable for proficiency in those studies which he had selected;" then, in a passage which need not be quoted, it is shown that this method would benefit both scholarship and character.

According to the list of members of our class printed at the end of our Commencement Program, ninety-one had been connected with us at some time in our course. Of these, fifty-four were designated by being printed in capital letters as candidates for the A. B. degree. Three of these, however, did not receive this degree,—having been absent for parts of the course, and probably having failed to pass back examinations. Subsequently the Trustees granted the degree to five who had failed to graduate with us because of going to the war. As a result of these changes, fifty-six were ultimately placed on the roll in the General, sometimes called the Triennial Catalogue, as recipients of the A. B. Degree in the Class of '62. Of the fifty-four who were in the class in June, 1862, high scholarship had brought fourteen into what would now be termed the first group,—namely, arranging them alphabetically—Anstice, Armstrong, Bennett,

Brewster, Carter, Denison, French, Goodhue, Griffin, Lewis, Mills (Salutatorian), Spalding, Snow (Valedictorian), and True. Six, seven or eight were the usual number of such honors bestowed in any one class. The General Catalogue shows that '61 and '63 both graduated more men than we, but the former had seven and the latter eight in this group.

It had not been in scholarship alone that '62 had excelled. Some classmate of ours had taken every prize of every kind that, while the class was in college, had been thrown open to the competition of all the undergraduates—prizes, for instance, like one for a college song, given by the Seniors, and for poems and essays given by the Editors of the *Quarterly*. As Noble says, "There were quite a number of them, but not one got away from us."

This fact is made more interesting by noticing that the average age of the members of our Class, as given in the Williams *Quarterly* for June, 1862, was younger than that of most classes of that period. For instance, the average age of the graduates of '61, according to its Class Report of 1912—possibly, however, not intended to be very accurate—was 23 years. Our average was 22 years, 3 months and 13 days. As a rule, youthfulness in College—any degree of it below the average age—is a disadvantage. I have heard a number of our men, in after life, ascribe to this their own undergraduate lack of prominence. The records of our class seem to justify this conception. For instance, Armstrong, R. B. Bacon, Bennett, Carden, Carter, Ely, Frazer, Harris, James, R. G. Hutchins, Nims, Perry, Stewart, Titus and Wells were all more or less above twenty-three when we graduated. What would our class record have been without them? The following were above twenty-two, but less than twenty-three, and, therefore, might be said to represent the average age,—Bigelow, Blake, Cuyler, French, Merwin, Mills, Morley, Raymond, Schauffler, Snow, Spalding, Spring and Underwood. Men younger than these who were very prominent were very few. Without guaranteeing absolute accuracy for statistics hurriedly derived from possibly incomplete records, it may be said that none of them took any of the literary prizes that were given; only 14 were ever elected by students to fill 46 possible literary positions;

and only 5 to fill 17 possible presidencies. Of those again who received appointments for scholarship, only 5 among 16 were on Junior Exhibition, and only 4 were among the 14 highest at Commencement. The youngest class in college, therefore—as it seems undoubtedly to have been—deserves all the more credit for what has been said with reference to its undergraduate record.

What '62 Has Done Since Leaving College.

The news of the capture by the Southerners of Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina, reached Williamstown on April 15, 1861, the day preceding our Spring vacation. My journal records "intense excitement," and that "the students all swear they will enlist." At the opening of the following term, May 13, 1861, our whole class, as did each of the other classes, formed a military company, with Fitch as Captain, and W. Parker and Blagden as Lieutenants; and, together with the rest of the college, sent a request to the Governor of the State for arms. From that time, for several weeks, the whole body of students spent every day half an hour after two o'clock P. M., and another after supper, drilling and marching. On June 3d a note from the Governor arrived which informed us that there were so few arms in the State that it would be impossible for him to grant our request. From that time interest in drilling gradually subsided. But some of our class, of whom the *Quarterly* for June, '61, mentions Fred. Mitchell, and that for March, '62, mentions G. W. Bacon, Baker, Fitch, Phelps, Stewart and Wilcox, left college to enlist elsewhere. After graduating, many others of the class followed their example. In all, 38 of our number were engaged, in one way or another, in the war. Of these, one (Tillotson) wore the gray; a dozen served as common soldiers; two—Brewster and Goodhue—died in the civil service of the army; and five served in the Sanitary or the Christian commission of the army,—Anstice, Lewis, Noble, Rogers and Snow; three served brief terms as Chaplains,—Anstice, Nason and Noble; five as Surgeons,—Bigelow, Cutler, E. R. Hutchins, Nims and G. A. Parker; eight as Lieutenants,—G. W. Bacon, Carden, Condict, Hart, Mitchell, Murray, Waterman and Wilcox; eight as Captains,—Baker, Fitch, Gray, Hopkins, E. R. Hutchins,

Mitchell, Schauffler and Wilcox, the last the only one of our number who was killed in battle. Four were Majors,—Armstrong, Gray, Fitch and Hopkins. Three were Lieut. Colonels and Colonels,— Armstrong, Fitch and Hopkins; three were Adjutant Generals,—Hart, Gray and Wilcox, and one was a Brig. General,—Armstrong. These went into the Navy,—G. A. Parker as Assistant Surgeon, Baker as Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and Bemis, Stewart and Thompson as Assistant Paymasters. The two latter, after passing through all the intermediate ranks, became Rear Admirals. Stewart ended by becoming, under three different Presidents, Paymaster General of the Navy, in which position he did as much as any one man, with exception, perhaps, of the three foremost fighting Admirals, to bring to a successful culmination the Spanish War.

Grouped according to the occupations to which, after the war, the members of the Class devoted themselves, and necessarily mentioning more than once those who have changed from one kind of work to another, we find the following:

Six Bankers or Brokers,—Davison, Gilman, Hart, Metcalf, Phelps and Simmons.

One Civil Engineer,—Underhill.

Twenty Clergymen,—Anstice, Bennett, Campbell, Carden (at first a Missionary), Condict, Dennison, French, Griffin, Harris, James, Lewis, Nason, Noble, Perry (Missionary), Raymond, Spalding, Titus, True, Underwood and Williams. If to these we add Carter and Snow who studied theology, but were not ordained; R. G. Hutchins, of '61, and Merwin (Missionary), of '63, who were in the class two years; and Morley and Spring, of '63, who were with us part of Freshman year, we can count up in all 26 of our number who, at one time or another, might be termed theologues.

Five Editors,—Blake, Clarke, Hudson, Leet and Murray.

One Farmer,—Pratt.

Two Insurance Agents,—Blagden and White.

Thirteen Lawyers,—R. B. Bacon, Blake, Cook, Crook, Cuyler, Gardiner, Hopkins, Metcalf, Moore, Murray, Simmons, Waterman and Wells.

One Librarian,—Murray.

Three Manufacturers,—W. Parker, Rogers and E. B. Smith.

Six Merchants,—Ely, Fitch, Mather, Mitchell, Nettleton and Noyes.

Five Otherwise Employed,—G. W. Bacon, Bemis, E. C. Smith, Tillotson and Ufford.

Three Paymasters in the Navy,—Bemis, Stewart and Thompson.

One Pension Official,—Mitchell.

Eleven Physicians,—Bigelow, Cutler, Frazer, Gray, E. R. Hutchins, Nicoll, Nims, G. A. Parker, Schauffler, T. J. Smith, Stoddard, and twelve, if we add Joy, of '63.

Two Real Estate Agents,—Crossett and Wells.

Sixteen Teachers,—Armstrong, Bennett, Campbell, Carter, Cone, Denison, Griffin, E. R. Hutchins, Mills, Noble, W. Parker, Raymond, Perry, Schauffler, Snow, Spalding; and eighteen, if we include Morley and Spring, of '63.

The preèminence of the class in scholarship while in College seems to have been kept up in the outer world. Among its members may be found 11 regularly appointed Professors in Colleges or Institutions of learning of equal rank with these,—namely, Armstrong, Carter, Denison, Griffin, E. R. Hutchins, Mills, Noble, Raymond, Schauffler, Snow, Spalding; and 13, if we include Morley and Spring, who went into '63; 4 Presidents of Colleges or of Institutions of similar rank,—Armstrong, Carter, Schauffler and Snow; and 5, if we count Morley; 2 Deans,—Griffin and Mills; 12 Trustees or Directors of like Institutions,—Anstice, Armstrong, Bennett, Carter, French, Hopkins, Mills, Nettleton, Nims, Noble, Simmons, T. J. Smith; and 15, if we count R. G. Hutchins, '61, Morley, '63, and Williams who did not take an A. B.

Another way of estimating the contributions of the class to scholarship is by noticing the services that it has rendered in the teaching force of its own Alma Mater. Here is the record of '62. As Instructors, Spalding served 1 year ('63-4), Griffin 1 year ('64-'65). As Professors, Carter served 7 years ('65-'72); Griffin, 17 years ('72-'89); Raymond, 7 years ('74-'81); Denison, 5 years ('84-'89); as Lecturer, Carter served 6 years (1904-'10); as President, Carter served 20 years (1882-1902). In all, this

makes 64 years of service for the college from members of our class. If we add to the record the work of our Freshman classmate, Spring, of '63, who was 23 years professor (1886-1909), we can claim 87 years of service in the College from those who, at one time or another, had recited in the class of '62.

Not only the services that a college receives from its graduates but the honors that it bestows upon them indicate its estimate of them. In the opinion of the Alumni, as expressed in the action of the Trustees, our class, first of all, may be said, like other things in this country, to have a BIG FOUR,—Armstrong, Carter, Griffin and Stewart. On these, the trustees have bestowed their highest, LL. D. degree. When we come to the D. D., we can point to a Big Five,—Denison, French, Nason, Perry and Spalding. The college has also given a Ph. D. to Carter and to Snow, and an L. H. D. to Raymond. Including degrees given by institutions other than Williams, and counting the whole number of them that have been received, we can credit the Class with twenty-four honorary doctorates,—twelve of these the LL. D., seven the D. D., two the Ph. D., two the L. H. D., and one the Sc. D. Of these doctorates, Carter has received five (Ph. D. once, and LL. D. four times); Griffin, three (D. D. once, LL. D. twice); three others, two each (Armstrong, LL. D. twice; Raymond, L. H. D. twice; Snow, Ph. D. once, and LL. D. once). Besides these, Noble, Simmons and Stewart have received an LL. D.; Anstice, Denison, French, Nason, Perry and Spalding a D. D., and T. J. Smith an Sc. D. If, to this list, we add R. G. Hutchins, D. D., of '61, and Morley, LL. D., and Spring, D. D., of '63, we can make our whole number of doctorates 27. But, besides these, the members of the class, especially in the earlier part of their post-graduate life, obtained, aside from degrees received in course, the following honorary ones,—one an LL. M., Crook; six the A. M., Carter (twice), Campbell, Raymond, Schauffler, and Stewart (once). This makes in all 31 honorary degrees received by the Class; or, if we add, once more, the degrees of R. G. Hutchins, '61, A. M., D. D.; Merwin, '63, A. M.; Morley, '63, LL. D., and Spring, '63, D. D., the number of our honorary degrees is 36. Even not counting any who graduated in other classes, the number exceeds, by more

than one-half, that of any other Williams class except one; and this it exceeds by one-third.

A final paragraph will show that the influence of the class has not been confined, as closely as some might infer from what has been said, to the sphere of scholarship. Of the fifty-four who received our A. B. degree, the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has given the biography of Armstrong, and "Who's Who in America" biographies of 13 others,—namely, Anstice, Carter, Denison, Gilman, Griffin, Hopkins, Raymond, Schauffler, Simmons, Snow, Spalding, Stewart and Thompson. If to these we add Morley and Spring, we have 16 of our old classmates whose lives are in these permanent records. Even if we take only the 14 undoubtedly belonging to us, this is more than a quarter of those who received their diplomas on our Commencement stage; and just a quarter of those subsequently placed among the list of our graduates.

Of course, neither the secretary nor, probably, any one else would be willing to manifest such ignorance of the conditions and circumstances determining the world's judgments as to ascribe anything approaching absolute value to estimates like those just indicated. There are others of our classmates who have done work just as important as have almost any, perhaps, of those whose names have appeared in these lists. The same could be said of the numbers of those of other classes mentioned in such lists as contrasted with those of our class. At the same time, when the average of attainment has been as high as in '62, the Secretary would not be doing his duty to the class—perhaps not to the College—did he not record the facts exactly as they are, and in such a way also as to emphasize them.

What Each Member of '62 Was in College and Has Done Since Leaving It.

The letters written in 1912 by members of the class to the former Secretary, and which, ordinarily, would be supposed to furnish material for this report, revealed a feeling, on the part of the majority, that they had no information to add to what had been given in the Report of 1902; and on the part of some of these, as well as of others, a feeling that mere sentiments of loyalty to the class and to the College were all that the occasion

demanded. Your Secretary thought differently,—that a Report, which might be the final one issued by the class, ought to contain many facts not yet recorded which, when collected, would have not only sentimental value for the present but historic and genealogic value for the future. These were his reasons for issuing printed circulars requesting answers to certain questions. Most of these questions were the same as those framed by officials of the College when soliciting information for the General—or Triennial—Catalogue, and for the Alumni Necrological Reports. But, for obvious reasons, in the circulars sent to the class additional information was sought with reference to families and descendants, and also with reference to religious, political and social activities. The General Catalogue mentions membership in so-called "learned societies," so far only as these are national. The object of this is to record the various educational interests with which graduates have come into touch. Your Secretary was merely extending the same principle, and doing it in directions in which its application is sometimes more clearly manifested, when he requested reports of membership in local as well as national societies, and in local societies, too, other than those that are purely educational. Certain of our men would never have mentioned such associations at all, nor their own activities inseparably connected with them, had they not been requested to do so. Even as it is, a few have disregarded these subjects. But, taken altogether, the record that has been obtained, revealing, as it does, the wide range of influence exerted by the graduates of one small class of one small College like Williams upon every phase of advancement in all that is wisest and best in the country, is remarkable, and the Secretary trusts that it will be considered worth reading. Perhaps he should add also that, in order to do full justice to the class, he himself has assumed the responsibility of supplementing the reports of several of its members with facts which he knows but which they have been either too modest or too forgetful to mention when preparing their own record. Kindly blame him for every instance in which a classmate seems to have made out too good a case for himself.

In order to lessen the number of pages in this Report, and to do it in accordance with some uniform principle, all purely statistical information in the text that follows—though not infrequently of more importance than

what accompanies it—has been printed in smaller type. The names of recipients of the A. B. degree have been distinguished from others by being printed wholly in large capital letters, and the names of those not living by being followed by a notice of their death printed in italics.

REV. HENRY ANSTICE, JR. 281 4th Ave., New York City.

Born New York City, Oct. 7, 1841; son of Henry Anstice and Mary Saltonstall; fitted for college at N. Y. private schools and Yonkers Collegiate Institute; entered Williams in '58, and graduated in '62. He was on the chess team with Brewster and Snow that won in a match with Amherst at Westfield in July, '60; was orator at an Adelphic Union Ex., on Junior Ex.; Treasurer of the 'Logian; Treasurer and Vice-President of the Mills Theological Soc.; Chairman of the Class Day Committee; and had the Astronomical Oration at Commencement; a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. He received the A. B. and A. M. in course, and a D. D. in '75 from the University of Rochester.

Studied at Andover Theological Seminary, '62, '63; at Philadelphia Divinity School, '63-'65; ordained July 2, 1865. Rector, Irvington-on-Hudson, to May, '66; of St. Luke's, Rochester, N. Y., to May, '97; of St. Matthias, Philadelphia, Pa., to Oct., 1903. Since then has been in Institutional Church work, and Secretary of the General Convention, Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 4th Ave., New York.

He has always been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church; has been, and still is, a member of the Board of Missions of Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society; Financial Secretary of Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society; Trustee American Church Building Fund Commission; Overseer of Philadelphia Divinity School; President of Board of Trustees of Clifton Springs Sanitarium.

Has published "Annals of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y.;" and "History of St. George's Church in the City of New York."

A long review clipped by Noble from the *N. Y. Times* says of this latter: "The record of such a church as this is well worth the telling, and the Rev. Dr. Anstice has done his work extremely well. . . . The very moderation of the author adds to the value of his testimony. . . . He has prepared those who read his book to watch with the keenest interest the development of St. George's day by day, under its present administration."

He married Flora Fenner, of Irvington-on-Hudson, May 30, 1866; has had no children.

It is interesting to notice to what extent the subsequent careers of certain men develop along the same lines in which they show proficiency in college. Probably no one in the class was more regular and systematic in what he had to do than Anstice; or exhibited greater interest in the details of subjects, or more fore-

sight in making plans with reference to them. He manifested these traits equally when playing chess, or when acting as treasurer of our societies, or as chairman of our Class Day Committee. Now notice the samples—for one who knows Anstice, will understand that this is about all that he has given us—of the sort of work that he has done for his church. Not that this is the only kind of work that he has done. He could not have stayed 31 years in that large and influential St. Luke's, of Rochester, had he not been an unusually able preacher. He was this, and more. He was an eloquent preacher. The Secretary can testify to this fact, after having heard him. But, in addition to his preaching, he has been exercising the executive gifts that we discovered in him of old. Because of these, as well as of others, some of us recommended him, years ago, for a bishopric. But our advice was not followed. Possibly, he himself demurred. Possibly, because not Episcopalians, we were not treated as if our "persuasions" were the same. However, for those who are not supposed to believe in the three orders of the clergy, Anstice's present employment may seem to be more important than that of a Bishop. Some of us, at least, know enough of him to feel that, whether or not he himself considers it so, he is content; because—to quote in effect his own words at the Reunion—he is in the place where he has been put, and is there doing the common Master's work.

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG. *Died of paralysis in 1893.*

Born, Mani, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 30, 1839; son of Rev. Richard Armstrong and Clarissa Chapman; studied at Punahou School or Oahu College; entered Williams, Sept.., 1860; graduated with '62. Received the Ethical Oration at Commencement; was a Disputant at an Adelphic Union Ex.; on Committee of Songs at Class Day; President of the 'Technian; Vice-Pres. of the Mills Theo. Soc.; a member of the Class Eating Club and Phi Beta Kappa. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, and received LL. D. from Williams in 1887, and from Harvard in 1889.

Enlisted in '62, and chosen Captain of Company D, N. Y. S. V. His regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent west, where he made his first acquaintance with the Indians; regiment exchanged, and he came back to Virginia; and, after a little, became Lieut. Col. 9th U. S. colored troops, and thus became acquainted with the negro; passing through a colonelcy, he was transferred to Texas as Brig. Gen. of colored

troops, and experienced hard service in Texas, South Car. and Va.; was mustered out, Dec., '65; and in March, '66, appointed Ass. Commissioner Freedman's Bureau at Fortress Monroe, which position he resigned in the autumn of '67, in order to found the Hampton Institute, for which, by 1874, he had already collected $370,000.

He wrote at that time to our Class Secretary: "I have been in the traveling show business the last two years—have given over 300 concerts with the Hampton students (ex-slaves) in behalf of this school. This is a rough and terrible fight with difficulties; but I think I'm on top." He lived to see that Institute the largest and best equipped of any in the world of the same general character. The Institute was designed, through a combination of moral, mental and industrial education originated by himself, to fit, primarily, the ex-slave, and, secondarily, the Indian for the duties of American citizenship. So successful were his methods, that his school became the model for many—in fact, for all—schools in our country subsequently established for a similar purpose; while he himself, through his teaching and administrative ability, his character and influence, became, in the opinion of his pupils, as voiced by the foremost of them, Booker Washington,—"a great man—the noblest, rarest human being that it has ever been my privilege to meet."

He married, Oct. 10, 1869, Emma Walker, who died, Oct., 1878. Her children were: (1) Louise Hopkins Armstrong, b. July 30, 1870; who married, May, 1900, William H. Scoville, and has four children. Anne Beecher, b. May, 1903; Samuel Armstrong, b. Sept., 1905; Louise Hopkins, b. May, 1907; and Roxana Foote, b. March, 1910. (2) Edith H. Armstrong, b. Aug. 30, 1872, marred, Sept., 1895, Dr. Winthrop T. Talbot, and has five children. Francis, b. Aug., 1900; Emily, b. Dec., 1901; Samuel Armstrong, b. April, 1903; Agnes, b. Sept., 1904, and Edith, b. Jan., 1906.

Samuel C. Armstrong married, as a second wife, Sept., 1890, Mary Alice Ford, and had two more children: (3) Margaret Marshall Armstrong, b. Oct. 6, 1891; and (4) Samuel William Armstrong, b. March 12, 1893. He is now a student in the United States Navel Academy at Annapolis, Md.

One statement of Armstrong with reference to his indebtedness to Williams College is an answer so complete and satisfactory to a question asked from living graduates for the present Report that it seems appropriate to reprint it, though it has already appeared in the Report not only of 1882 but of 1902: "I am more and more thankful," he wrote to Noble in 1882, "that I went to Williams College at my father's wish, who desired me to be under Dr. Hopkins' teaching. Yale was my preference. For a man's own upbuilding, which is, after all, the great thing, Dr. Hopkins' teaching is the best human help I know. I owe much to him, and feel it more every year." To this the Secretary may add that Armstrong was repeatedly saying, later in life, that one thing that he was trying to do at Hampton was to train those "darkies to think, exactly as Prex. Hopkins had tried to train us."

The chief impression that the General made upon his classmates in college was produced, in the opinion of many of us, by his overflowing vitality,—physical largely, but not in the least lacking in mentality and spirituality. The first time that the Secretary ever heard of him was from Denison, who said, one afternoon, "You must come over and see my new chum." "Who's he?" was asked. "A savage," was the answer, "a genuine savage, fresh from the Sandwich Islands—just caught. You ought to see him knock me down when I try to box with him—but he's intensely interesting." One can well doubt whether any man with less vitality than Armstrong could have literally mesmerized mental and spiritual life into that first invoice of ex-slaves that came to Hampton; or done the same with the merchants of New York and Boston when he went around the country carrying on his over-burdened head and shoulders that ideal institute which he made them all think that they could see. That for which Armstrong's life stands is complete devotion to a high and unselfish ideal, irrespective of any merely self-centered or material consideration. "I'm sorry for Armstrong," said one of our classmates, a few years after the Institute had been started. "I'm very sorry for Armstrong. If he had stayed in the Freedman's Bureau he might have risen to a high government position, but now he's thrown up all his chances and gone down there to teach in a small, insignificant darkey school." This is the way the beginning of his story appeared to one of the shrewdest of our own classmates. How about its end? You can read it in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and there, or in some book like it, the story is likely to stay till the end of time. At the request of President Garfield, of Williams, the following was written by Ex-President Carter, as a classmate of Gen. Armstrong, and sent to Oahu College, Honolulu, where the latter began his academic career, for the occasion of the unveiling to his honor of a bas-relief of him in bronze, the work of an English artist, A. Bertram Pegram. It is a replica of one in marble which is at Hampton Institute.

"Born of missionary parents among the people to whose elevation these parents had devoted their lives, the great qualities which were made manifest in his career in the service of his country had their germs in the Sandwich Islands. Oahu College helped to quicken and develop these

germs. Williams College, counting no other name on the long roll of her graduates as more illustrious than his; none as surpassing his in heroic valor in the martial field; none more luminous of spotless honor; none as signifying more heroic and loving devotion to the neglected and down-trodden; none as studying with more statesmanlike sagacity the problems which the emancipation of the slaves made urgent; none as pointing with anything like his keenness of perception and energy of action the only way to the transformation of the feeble instincts of the freedman into the organic powers of citizens—Williams College, supremely honoring him, sends out across the continent and the Pacific waves to Oahu College on this glad day loving greetings and hearty congratulations that Oahu College had her share in the training of this great soldier, missionary, statesman, teacher, and now sets his name in enduring form upon her walls. May this name in both the colleges in all the coming years be the inspiration of many noble youth, and may the great work which he inaugurated yet issue in the hearty co-operation of whites and blacks, North and South; in purifying and ennobling American citizenship; and in making our own beloved country the one land where every man shall have a fair chance, where justice, religion and charity shall unite in all true patriotism and in common service for every struggling race within and without our actual shores."

LIEUT. GEORGE WASHINGTON BACON. *Died at Seattle in 1912.*

Born at Great Barrington, Mass.; entered Williams in 1858; left in Sophomore year on account of the death of his father. He was secretary of the '62 Cricket Club, and a member of Kappa Alpha.

He was in business in New York when the war came on; left New York on April 19, 1861, in Co. C, 7th Regiment, N. Y. V., for Washington; assisted in raising Co. I, 91st N. Y. V., and commissioned in it 1st Lieut.; Aid-de-Camp on staff of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan; resigned March, 1863. Reported as in business in South America in 1864; and as on the Corn Exchange in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1874. In that year he was a charter member of Wis. Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S.; after Nov., 1883, he was in business and resided in Seattle, Wash.

The Class Report of '82 says that he is married, but does not give the name of his wife. As a letter from him, printed in the Report of 1902, makes no mention of wife or children, she is supposed to have died soon without issue.

ROSWELL BOTTUM BACON. *Died at Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1895.*

Born Sept. 28, 1838, at Medina, N. Y.; entered Williams from Medina in 1858, and graduated in '62; had a Faculty appointment on Junior Ex. and an oration at Commencement; member of the Committee of Arrangements for Biennial celebration, and also for Class Day; and gave an

oration at an Adelphic Union Ex.; was a member of the 'Logian, the Class Eating Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon; took A. B. in course.

He studied law with Benedict and Martindale, Rochester, N. Y. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1866; and reported himself in 1874 as a member of the firm of Lockwood & Bacon (Joseph E. Lockwood, Williams, '61).

He never married.

In college he had always been a good scholar, earnestly desirous of making the most of his opportunities. According to a journal in existence, your Secretary and he shook hands to take part in every 'Logian Debate in the winter term of '62. When he died, he had a wide practice, and had won virtually universal confidence and esteem. Characterizing him in terms which, with slight change perhaps, would have been used by any of his classmates when describing him as he was in college, Judge Tuley, his partner, when he died said, in recalling him, "Mr. Bacon was a modest and generous man of a retiring disposition; a man with a legion of friends and no enemies; a brilliant speaker and a lawyer of more than usual ability, who is sincerely mourned by those who have come to know and appreciate him.

CAPT. JOSEPH F. BAKER. *Died July 2, 1876.*

He entered the class from Alton, Ill., in our Junior year, and was a member of the Assn. of Muscle and of Delta Psi. He left before the end of the year, and became, first, a Lieutenant and then a Captain in the U. S. Marine Corps. He was on the "Cumberland" when she sank, and died while on service at Pensacola, Florida. He never married.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BALL. *Died June 23, 1867.*

Born Jan. 20, 1842, in New York; son of Dr. A. S. Ball, a physician; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, Class of '58; entered Yale, and took its first Freshman Prize for Speaking; came to Williams near the end of Freshman year. Won a Prize as Sophomore Rhetorical Moonlighter. Treasurer of the Assn. of Muscle, also of the Gymnasium; member of the Mendelssohn Society; President and Conductor of the Williams Instrumental and Glee Club; Leader of a College Quartette, and member of the Art Assn.; Thalian Assn.; 'Technian; Class Eating Club, and Chi Psi; was a member of the Class Day Committee on Songs, and took A. B. in course.

After graduating he seems to have been doubtful whether to study law or medicine; and to have tried a little of both. Then he enlisted in the 25th N. Y. Cav., U. S. V.; and, after two years, died from disease contracted in the service.

He never married.

In a letter to Mills in 1868, Armstrong says that "Billy" passed "some of his last months with Schauffler, Hopkins, Denison and myself in this beautiful shore of Hampton Roads . . . a braver, truer, more generous man never lived." In the language which I have heard from his lips hundreds of times, "So say we all of us." This would be said even by those who were not like the Secretary thrown with him constantly in glee clubs, quartettes, rehearsals, serenadings, and public places, in an endeavor to follow along with an acceptable second fiddle behind his wonderfully sweet tenor; in other words, in an endeavor, with a little more persistence, to do what everybody else who could sing was trying to do at our class meetings. The last time that your Secretary saw "Billy" was in 1865. He was hailed one night about eleven o'clock on Broadway, New York, near Madison Square; and looking around, saw Billy with Schauffler, of '65; Delano, of '66, and others who had entered Williams after 1862. All wanted him to go serenading with them. Of course, he was only too glad to accommodate them. Among other places the crowd stopped in front of the houses of Rev. Dr. William Adams and William E. Dodge. At the latter place they were invited into the parlor. Of course, when there, they were asked for college songs; and it was only natural, perhaps that Billy, filled with thoughts of old experiences, should forget from one song to expurgate a verse that had a particularly objectionable ending. The moment that he struck into this verse, the Secretary's mind, as if cracked open by an electric shock, had evolved a word that would bring the rhyme needed, and yet make it end with an entirely different tale. So he leaned over to "Billy" and whispered "Drag, and let me lead!" Then, apparently, getting a little ahead of time, he yelled out the only words that could be heard clearly; and the party were saved from being dismissed from the house before any one had passed the cake and lemonade. This story is told because it illustrates Billy's character. One who knew him would be certain that he would take such a suggestion, either because his mind would be quick enough to recognize the reason for it, or else because his spirit would be sympathetic enough to feel that, in the circumstance, there was a reason, and a good one. From the day that he

was the star actor in our Greek play at Andover to our last college chorus, although for months at a time sitting next to him at the Eating Club, the Secretary can remember no occasion in which there was the least dispute—yet in those days one of the two, at least, was very peppery. Poor Billy! It is hard to believe that he has been dead for forty-five years! It is impossible to believe that he can be living anywhere and not be singing!

GEORGE FRANKLIN BEMIS. *Died March 26, 1900.*

Born at Shrewsbury, Mass., Aug. 12, 1838; son of Cyrus Bemis and Elizabeth Taggard; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover; entered Williams in 1858; graduated in '62; was a 'Technian, and took an A. B. in course.

After graduation, assisted in the U. S. General Hospital, Washington; appointed Ass. Paymaster U. S. N. in '63, and, after serving two years in Mississippi squadron, resigned and went into business. After two years more he re-entered the U. S. N. service; then, after a year or two, re-signed again; and again went into business. This he pursued in various ways, sometimes as a travelling salesman and sometimes as a merchant in various localities, to the end of his life. He was at the class dinner in 1897, I believe, though it may have been in 1892; but had grown so portly that few of us would have recognized him if met elsewhere, and he was evidently not in the best of health. Indeed, it was quite sad to hear him intimate that he did not expect to meet us again.

He was twice married; first, in Oct., 1863, to Ellen M. Phipps, who died Feb., 1887; and second, to Mrs. Julia Parder. By his first wife he had one daughter, Florence Gould Bemis, who married Joshua Goodwin. She is living at 157 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., and has had four children,—one said to be the first grandchild of the class,—Pearl Elizabeth, Millicent Irene, Theodore Allen and Lorimer Earle. G. F. Bemis had no children by his second wife. His last residence was Oxford, Mass.

REV. WILLIAM PARMENTER BENNETT. *Died suddenly March 8, 1896.*

Born at Groton, Mass., Nov. 6, 1836; son of Josiah Kendall Bennett and Lucinda Nutting; prepared for college at Lawrence Academy and Phillips Ac., Exeter; entered Williams as a Sophomore in Sept., 1859; graudated with '62; was on Junior Ex. and took an Honorary Oration on Commencement; was a member of the Mills Theological, the 'Logian, the Delta Upsilon Society and Phi Beta Kappa; received A. B. with the class.

After graduating, he taught in public schools in Abington and Millbury, Mass., 1862-'65; founded, and taught in, Bradford Academy, Bradford, Iowa, 1865-'70; ordained Cong'l minister, Mason City, Iowa, 1870; pastor there, '70-'74; studied in Andover Theo. Sem., '74-'75; pastor Lyndon and

Lyndonville, Vt., '75-'80; pastor Ames, Iowa, seat of Iowa Agr. College, '80-'84; pastor Crete, Neb., seat of Doane College, '84-'96.

A Congregationalist, always busy in association, Sunday School convention and similar work. A Republican in politics, devoted to temperance reform, took a prominent part in campaigns in Iowa and Neb. for adoption of Prohibition amendments. Trustee and member of Executive Committee of Doane College, 1885-1896. "For many years," writes his son, Prof. J. N. Bennett, of Doane College, he was "a school teacher, and he carried many of the methods of the school room into his pastorate. He was always a teaching preacher. During all of my recollection of him . . . he had from one to three young people of the community that he was coaching for college, or for some special purpose, and all done for the love of the work and the young people. I doubt if he ever received a dollar for this work. I was nearly thirty years of age when he died, and was away from home in school work in another part of the state, so that I could see his influence from the outside, and I know he had a large place in this state."

He published numberless signed articles in local papers, dealing thoroughly with the many sides of the liquor question; also many articles in state and national denominational papers on subjects of Cong'l polity.

He married Aug. 4, 1864, Harriet Irene Blodgett. She died May 22, 1912. Their children were: (1) Irene, died in infancy; (2) John Newton Bennett, b. Sept. 5, 1867; valedictorian of his class at Doane and Prof. of Mathematics there since 1899. He, in 1896, married Florence Whipple, and has two sons, William Whipple, b. Aug. 13, 1897, and Charles Hubert, b. June 22, 1902. (3) May Belle Bennett, b. Mar. 25, 1870; married in 1897 Samuel Avery, Chancellor Univ. of Neb. (4) Joseph Hayden Bennett, b. Jan. 13, '73, Cong'l Minister; d. Mar. 17, 1908; mar., 1904, Matilda Knapp, and had two sons,—Joseph Knapp and George Williams. (5) Elizabeth Maria Bennett, b. Nov. 16, 1876; d. Aug. 31, 1893. (6) Anna Blodgett Bennett, b. April 28, 1879, married Joseph Elbert Taylor, Prof. History, Doane College, since 1909, has three children, Paul, Philip, Ruth. (7) Paul Kendall Bennett, b. Feb. 1, 1883. Dairyman, Crete, Neb., married Susan Hogue.

Prof. J. N. Bennett says: "I have many times heard my father give President Hopkins credit for being the greatest influence that ever touched his life from his college days. He spoke with affection of several others of his faculty and his classmates."

Prof. Bennett hardly needed to tell us that his father had the qualities of a teacher. Notice his success in training his own children for the intellectual life. Three facts seem particularly noticeable in his career,—first, his patience as shown in his waiting, at least twelve years before, owing, probably, to the state of his finances, he could carry out his purpose of studying at a

Theological Seminary; second, his practicality, as shown in his engaging in teaching, studying in private, and learning through actual experience by becoming, though not fully prepared, the pastor of a church; and third, his perseverance, as shown in his carrying out his original purpose and going to the Andover Seminary, though almost in middle life. These qualities are worth mentioning because they seem to reveal a maturing of the same traits that distinguished him in college. No man grew upon the recognition of the class so gradually and yet so surely as he did. Not until he had taken his Honorary Oration at Commencement did some of us know how near the top he actually was. What had brought him there, too, was something better than mere mental ability, though he had plenty of that. It was character,—the same sort of patience, practicality and persistence that subsequently led to his long pastorate in Crete, with the cumulative influence in the community which all accounts agree in ascribing to it.

DR. JAMES BIGELOW. *Died in Brooklyn Oct., 1871.*

Born in New York City, Feb. 25, 1840; entered Williams in 1858 from New York City; graduated in '62; was a Librarian and Vice-President of 'Technian, and a member of the Ass'n of Muscle, Lyceum of Nat. Hist., and of Sigma Phi. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, and M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1865.

After graduating from college he spent six months as Ass. Surgeon in an army hospital, and became Prosector to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College at Brunswick, Me. He went to New York to complete his studies, and began practicing medicine in Brooklyn.

He married, June 23, 1869, Minnie, dau. of Peter Duryea, of Brooklyn, and had one daughter.

Bigelow was one of those men born for the profession which they are to enter. His interests were so centered in chemistry and branches allied to medicine that he, apparently, cared deeply for nothing else. Everybody recognized his ability in almost all directions; and some rather wondered that he did not exert himself more to manifest it in some of these. He would undoubtedly have made a prominent physician. As it was he left a reputation remarkable for one so young. As Noble says, in college he was "one of us from first to last." Some of us can see him yet, playing the fife to Charlie Clarke's drum, as, after our Freshman Moon-

light Treat, the class marched about the town serenading the President and Professors.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS BLAGDEN. *Died May 1, 1906.*

Born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1840; son of Dr. George Washington Blagden, pastor of the Old South Cong'l Ch. of Boston, and Miriam Phillips, sister of Wendell Phillips; prepared for college at the Boston Latin School; entered Williams in 1858, and graduated with '62. In college he was on the Prize Rhetorical, Moonlight, Ex. for Junior year; one of the Marshals, assisting Stewart at the Freshman Wake; on the Base Ball Team that played twice with Amherst; Lieut. of the Class Company that was formed at the opening of the war; Marshal with Tom Parker on Class Day; Captain of the Ass'n of Muscle; President of the 'Technian; a member of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist.; the Thalian Ass'n, the Class Eating Club and Chi Psi. He took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating he started in the tea brokerage business in Boston; and, in a little time, had charge of that branch in the largest merchandise brokerage house in the city. From 1865 he was in the insurance business in New York City. He went there to be associated in the management, for the U. S., of the North Brit. and Mercantile Fire and Life Ins. Co., of London and Edinburgh.

He was a member of Grace church, New York; of the Republican party; of the St. Nicholas and the St. George's Soc. of New York; of the Union, Knickerbocker, University, Racquet, Down Town and Seanahaka Yacht Clubs of New York, and of the Somerset Club of Boston.

He married, in June, 1867, Annie Cristine White, sister of our classmate, "Charlie" White. She died in May, 1873. Later, Nov. 11, 1879, he married Julia Goodman Clark. His children are—by his first wife—(1) Samuel Phillips Blagden, Jr., a man of exceptional culture who calls himself a farmer, and resides, unmarried, in Williamstown, Mass. The children of the second wife are—(2) Crawford Blagden, married, Oct. 7, 1911, Mary Hopkins, dau. of our classmate, Archie Hopkins. She died Aug. 13, 1912, leaving a son, Crawford Blagden, Jr. Crawford Blagden is in the banking business in New York City. (3) Wendell Phillips Blagden, married Sept., 1911, Louise Burton. They have a daughter, Louise Burton. W. P. Blagden is an architect in New York City. (4) Arthur Campbell Blagden, married June, 1908, Lydia Mason Jones, and has two children,—Cornelia Waldo and Margaret Wendell. A. C. Blagden is a lawyer in New York City. (5) Francis Meredith Blagden is in the real estate business in New York City. (6) Margaret Wendell Blagden. I believe that all Sam's boys have graduated at Harvard.

In his speech recalling our classmate at the Reunion of 1912, Admiral Stewart said, among other things, "Sam. Blagden was the dearest friend I ever had. We all loved him. Very pleas-

antly do we remember his cheery manner, his generous disposition, his warm interest in the college and the class. How fond he was of claiming the privilege, as Class Marshal, of entertaning us at our reunions! Often have we been his guests. His memory is very dear to us all. With deep affection we think of him tonight." Carter, in a writing prepared for an obituary alumni notice, but only partly used, speaks as follows: "Though he was of aristocratic birth, his friendliness knew no distinctions but those of true worth, and his admiration for manly acts of scantily privileged and even rough fellow-students often found enthusiastic expression. He was, in countenance and person at his graduation, the incarnation of manly beauty, endowed with a happy temperament, an accurate judgment, a ready wit, and an altogether attractive personality. He was too generous, and gave the college, during the administration of his classmate, Carter, far more than his resources would seem to most to justify. . . . In the latter years of his life, he met disappointment, and had serious trouble with his eyes, but his superb cheerfulness imparted courage and hope to his friends in their struggles even when he needed and deserved their sympathy and inspiration far more than they needed his.

JOSEPH ALBERT BLAKE. *Died July 27, 1882.*

Born at Swanton, Vt., March 1, 1840; son of Joseph and Minerva (Green) Blake; prepared for college at Thetford Ac., Vt., Class of '58; entered Williams Sept., '58; graduated with '62. In college was on Junior Ex., and had an Oration at Commencement; was a Toast Orator at the Sophomore Biennial Banquet; a member of Lyceum of Nat. Hist., Mills Theo., 'Logian and Delta Upsilon Societies. Took A. B. and A. M. in course.

Studied law in Cleveland Law School; admitted to the bar in '64; health preventing him from practice, became editor in '66 of "Oil News and Mining Journal," Pittsburgh, Pa.; in '67 of St. Louis Tribune; then, going to Colorado for health, became correspondent of N. Y. Times and edited and published a "Handbook and Business Directory of Colorado," an annual "highly commended," according to our Class Report of 1874.

He belonged to the Central Presbyterian church of Denver, where he was influential and active, and a liberal giver. He voted with the Republican Party; but was essentially a domestic man who did not care for outside societies, clubs, etc.

He married at Swanton, Vt., June 21, 1865, Anna L. Stoddard, who died Feb. 3, 1908. Children,—(1) Carrie, b. March 16, 1866; d. June 25,

1866. (2) Anna, b. April 26, 1867; d. June 8, 1890. (3) Milton Elisha Blake, attorney, 52 S. Pearl St., Denver, Col., who married Flora Matilda Richards, Jan. 30, 1902, and has one child, Milton Jasper, b. Nov. 27, 1905. (4) Joseph Albert Blake, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1874, an accountant at 1508 Curtis St., Denver, who married, Oct. 29, 1907, Billy Mason, and has no children. (5) Edna May Blake, b. Aug. 11, 1876, married May 7, 1901, Charles Edwin Roe, of the City Transfer Co., Denver, and has three children,—Richard Stoddard, b. March 7, 1902; Anna Miriam, b. Aug. 20, 1904, and Edward Blake, b. May 24, 1908. (6) Ethel Gertrude Blake, b. Feb. 27, 1879, who married, June 21, 1900, Herbert Richards Walker, of Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, and has two children,—Harold Blake, b. May 7, 1904, and Marion Blake, b. Dec. 4, 1908. (7) Allan Herbert Blake, b. July 5, 1881, is a traveling salesman, and married, Sept. 26, 1906, Pearl Priscilla Toussaint, and has one child,—Alleen Priscilla, b. Oct. 23, 1907.

His son, M. E. Blake, Esq., says that he left his family "the example of a thoroughly good, virtuous and moral life, due in some measurue, no doubt, to the training and teaching of his college course." Our Class Report, published in '82, speaks of the "high regard in which he was held in his old home at Swanton, Vt., where memorial services took place in his honor on Aug. 6, 1882."

EDWARD STANLEY BREWSTER. *Died Pittsfield, Mass., June 20, 1865.*

Born at Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 12, 1841; son of O. E. Brewster; in Public School of Pittsfield; entered Williams in 1858; graduated in '62; had an Oration on Junior Ex., and the Mathematical Oration at Commencement; was a Secretary and President of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist.; Vice-President of the Reading Room Assn.; Treasurer and Vice-President of the 'Logian; one of the three who defeated Amherst in the Chess Contest; a member of the Mills Theological, the Delta Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. Took A. B. in course.

After graduating he entered the U. S. War Service, and was first assigned to Stewart's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore; later, to the office of the Depot Quartermaster. During the raid on Baltimore in '64, he had charge of the government documents and stores; lost his health through excessive work in those exciting days and came home to die.

He never married.

Nothing could better illustrate the impossibility of having college marks indicate absolute, or even, relative rank in scholarship than the following, which was brought to the attention of

the Secretary after our graduation. He looked over the marks given to members of our class—it will be recalled, perhaps, that they were never told to us while in college. There he found that four men—Brewster, Mills, Snow and one other—had x as a result of all their mathematical work done up to the end of Sophomore year. The marks had assigned all an equal rank; and yet not one of the others—not one in the class—would have supposed that any one else could or would have a right to rank with Brewster. He belonged to an entirely different and incalculably higher class. He was a mathematical genius. He had, by nature, that power of visualizing computations and combinations which the Montessori system of teaching seems to be trying to develop in children. As most of us will remember, he could play, blindfolded, several games of chess at one time. Had he lived, he would have become certainly a great statistician, more likely—as some of his tendencies seemed to indicate—a great astronomer. It is an insoluble mystery why such a man should have been removed from his fellows before having had even a chance to accomplish any enduring work in the department for which he was so peculiarly fitted.

EDWARD DEXTER BRIGHAM. *Died May 1, 1859.*

He prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, having ranked there the third in his class; entered Williams in 1858; and, at the time of his death, was the first scholar in, at least, the Second Division of the Class of '62; a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

How well the Secretary can recall the evening in our first spring vacation, when Blake brought the news from Ashfield that Brigham, visiting an uncle there, had suddenly caught cold and died of lung fever; and that on the morrow his body was to be taken for burial to Saugers, Mass., where his parents lived. Those of the class who were in town delegated, at a hurriedly called meeting, Hart, Hopkins, Mather and Raymond to take what measures seemed necessary, and try to be present and represent the class at the funeral. These four, joined by Sanders, of '61, a fraternity friend of Brigham, started off at once to cross the Hoosac mountains, intent on reaching Ashfield in time to accompany the remains to Boston. In the pitch dark of the night, losing their way several times, and braving the dogs of

about twenty farm houses where they inquired the way, it took from nine o'clock in the evening to half past four the next morning to get safely to the end of their thirty-three mile drive. But they reached Ashfield in time to leave with the uncle at half past five for a sixteen mile drive to Deerfield, from which they took the train for Boston and beyond it. The funeral occurred the same evening. The combination of sorrow and fatigue that characterized those twenty-five hours made an impression on, at least, some of the participants that has never been forgotten.

REV. JAMES ROBINSON CAMPBELL, JR. *Died Woodstock, Va., May, 1892.*

Born in India in 1838; son of Rev. James Robinson Campbell, for twenty-five years a missionary in India, and his wife, who was a Miss Corcoran. He came from Saharumpoor, India, to an uncle in Philadelpria, to be educated, and entered at Jefferson College, but, before the third term of our Freshman year, *i. e.*, before May, '59, had entered Williams; graduated with '62; was Vice-President of the 'Technian; Secretary of the Adelphic Union; a Phi Kappa Epsilon at Jefferson College, and took A. B. and A. M. in course at Williams.

After graduating, he taught in Kingston Ac., N. Y.; then studied and graduated at Princeton Seminary in '67; '67-'68, taught in N. Y. City Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; '69 ordained pastor Presbyterian Ch., Ridebury, N. Y.; after that was pastor at Westford, N. Y.; Nov., 1873, became pastor at May's Landing, N. J.; after that pastor in Snow Hill and Newark, Md., before going to Woodstock, Va.

He married, April 29, 1868, Miss Mary Sharp, and had one daughter, Jannett Sharp Campbell. His first wife died, and, 1888, he mar. Mrs. Mary E. Timmons, and had by her a second daughter,—Grace, b. in 1889, who, in 1907, married David Nicoll.

Campbell was ordained in the Presbyterian church; but his last charge was of a Christian (Disciples of Christ) church. All his changes seem to have been owing mainly to his own initiative. Perhaps his "barrel" became exhausted. When he left May's Landing, the Presbytery placed on record their "appreciation of his services to that church," and "regret that he had felt constrained to retire from this pastorate, notwithstanding the reluctance of the congregation to acquiesce in his application for dismission." E. E. Stickley, Esq., of Woodstock, who informed our former Secretary of his death, said, "I have never here known a minister and his wife so generally beloved."

REV. PATRICK LYNET CARDEN. *Died Red Bluff, Cal., 1890.*

Born March 17, 1836, in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland; son of John (a farmer) and Anne (Lynet) Carden. He entered Williams in '58, and graduated in '62. He was a member of the 'Technian and Mills Theological Societies; carried off the prize on Junior Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; was Vice-President of the 'Technian; a Disputant at one, and Orator at another Adelphic Union Exhibition; and took the A. B. degree in course.

Immediately after graduating he became a Lieutenant in the Company that Armstrong led to the war; was taken prisoner; resigned; studied at the Chicago Theological Seminary of the Northwest; went as a missionary to Siam in '65; returned, owing to his wife's health, in '70; was pastor of Presbyterian church at Manteno. Ill., till '76; then, owing to hæmorrhage of the lungs, took a church at Marysville, Cal., and died at Red Bluff, Cal., in 1890.

Married, Aug. 29, '65, Hannah C., daughter of Dr. Wm. G. Dyas, and Georgiana L. Keating, and granddaughter of Dr. William and Anne (Place) Dyas and of Rev. George and Jane (Little) Keating. Children,—(1 and 2) daughters, Mary Cathlene and Anna Lynet. Both died young. (3) Godfrey Lynet Carden, b. July 25, 1866, in Bangkok, Siam; is a captain in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. (4) Henry Blythe Pickens Carden, b. Nov. 9, 1869, in Siam; is a banker. (5) Alice Campbell and (6) Georgiana Caroline are with Mrs. Carden at Marysville, Cal.

While in college, I think that most of us were accustomed to attribute to Carden about all the best traits usually accorded to his countrymen,—from geniality and good sense to natural eloquence, of which he had a large share. To these he added—as proved by his subsequent career—a very manly type of religion that secured for him what it is no exaggeration to term universal esteem and confidence.

EX-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN CARTER. Williamstown, Mass.

Born, Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1837; son of Preserve Wood Carter and Ruth Wells Holmes; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, where he took the Valedictory in 1855; entered Yale and was the first scholar in his class, taking the Woolsey Scholarship; left college on account of weak lungs; went into business for a while, then entered Williams, Sept., 1860, and graduated with '62. While in college was a Poet at an Adelphic Union Ex.; one of the five Editors of the *Quarterly;* President of the Art Assn.; President on Class Day; and had the Esthetic Oration at Commencement; a member of the 'Technian and Phi Beta

Kappa Societies. He took A. B. and A. M. in course; Hon. A. M. from Jefferson in '64, and from Yale in '74; Ph. D. from Williams in '77; and LL. D. from Union, 1881; Yale, 1901; Williams, 1904; South Carolina, 1905.

After graduating he studied at Berlin, Germany, '63-'64, as he did later, '72-'73; then was Professor at Williams of French Lang. and Lit., '65-'68; and Lat. Lang. and Lit., '65-'72; of German Lang., Yale, '72-'81; Barclay Jermain Prof. Nat. Theology and President of Williams, 1881-1901; Lecturer on Theism at Williams, 1904-1910.

Member of the Congregational church and Republican Party; Presidential Elector, 1896; Pres. of Clark Inst. for Deaf Mutes since 1896; memb. State Bd. Edu., 1896-1900; Trustee Wms. College; of Phillips Ac., Andover, and of Andover Theo. Sem., of American College, Madura, India; Director Berkshire Industrial Farm, a reform school for boys, "My favorite charity;" corporate member A. B. C. F. M.; President Mass. Home Missionary Society, 1896-1901; Fellow Am. Acad. Arts. and Sciences; A. A. A. S.; Pres. Am. Mod. Lang. Assn.; Am. Philological Soc.; Am. Orient. Soc.; Corr. member Mass. Colonial Soc., Club, University of New York.

Books and Pamphlets:—An edition of Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris. Holt, 1879; "Life of Mark Hopkins, Boston, 1882; also Addresses, and Articles in magazines and newspapers. Necessary abbreviations in their titles prevent presenting them alphabetically, as arranged when prepared. This list is not complete:—Adams, Charles Kendall, Examination and Education, Nineteenth Century, Mar., 1899; Address before New Eng. Soc., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1881; at Commencement, Morristown Acad., N. J., 1880; at Jubilee Anniversary, Rev. D. T. Fiske, Newburyport, Mass., 1897; One Hundredth Anniversary, Andover Theological Seminary, June, 1908; before Ohio Soc. Sons of Rev., Sunday, April 22, 1900, at Cincinnati; at Memorial Service for Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., at North Adams, Yale Div. Quar., 1910; Two Hundredth Anniversary of Waterbury, Conn., 1891, Joseph Anderson, ed. of Churches of Mattatuck; Bayard Taylor's Posthumous Books, New Englander, 1881; Character of Dr. E. S. Bell, Cincinnati, Thomas, 1881; Charles H. Burr, Gulielmensian. 1912; also of same in Williams Alumni Review, 1910; College as distinguished from the University, Inaugural Address as Pres. Williams, 1881, New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor; College and the Home, Independent, 1901; Did Der von Kürenberg compose the present form of the Nibelungslied? Trans. Am. Philolog. Assn., 1877; Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, LL. D., memorial at Williams Commencement, 1883; College and the Home, in Message of College to Church, Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1901; Memorial Address on Fred. John Kingsbury, LL. D., before Mattatuck Hist. Soc., Nov. 9, 1910; Gen. Armstrong's Life and Work, Hampton Inst., Jan. 26, 1902, in Southern Workman; reprinted in pamphlet, 1911; Growth of Higher Education, N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1901; Herder and his Influence, *idem*, 1903; Installation of Rev. J. L. R. Trask, Springfield

(Mass.) Memorial Ch., Dec. 3, 1888; John H. Hewitt, LL. D., Gulielmensian, 1910; "Knowledge puffeth up; love edifieth;" from Baccalaureate sermon, June 19, 1898, in "The Kingdom," June 23, 1898; Last Work on the Gundrundichtung, New Englander, 1875; L. D. Woodridge, Gulielmensian, 1901; Memorial of a Great Teacher, dedication Hopkins Hall, in Christian Union, 1890; Mr. Lettsom's Version of the middle German epic, New Englander, 1876; new ed. Herder, review, N. Y. Nation, 1878; New Trans. Laocoon, New Englander, 1875; Noah Porter, Pres. Yale; Begemann's Views as to the weak preterit of Germanic Verbs. In Transactions Am. Philolog. Assn., 1875; Wilmann's Theory of Authorship of Nibelungslied, Trans. Am. Philo. Assn., 1877; O. M. Fernald, Gulielmensian, 1904; Place of Bible in Religion of the Future, in Coffee Club (Williamstown) Papers, 1908-9; Problems which Confront Colleges, in Education, 1900; Remarks at Luncheon, Williams College Centennial, 1893; Prof. Ebor's Novel, "Homo Sum.," New Englander, 1879; Richter's Correspondence with a Lady. Mod. Lang. Assn. Transactions, 1884; Science and Poetry, New Englander, 1878; Sentiment of Reverence, Phil. Acad. Exeter, Lectures, 1885-86, p. 100-124; Mod. Languages in Higher Education, Mod. Lang. Assn. Transactions, 1886; Truman H. Safford, memorial discourse; Two German Scholars on one of Goethe's Masquerades, Am. Journal Philo., 1880; Williams College, Reports of the President, 1881-1901; Reports to Mass. Bd. Educ. as Pres. of Clark Ins. for Deaf Mutes.

Married, February 24, 1863, Sarah Leavenworth Kingsbury. She died March 25, 1905. Children, (1) Charles Frederick Carter, b. Aug. 10, 1864. As the eldest born of the class present at the re-union in 1865, he received the class cup; lives in Williamstown in summer; has never married. (2) Alice Ruth Carter; married, July 24, 1903, Paul C. Ransom, of Williams, '86, who died Jan., 1907. She is now conducting a very successful school for boys, founded by her husband, with winter sessions at Pine Knot Camp, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., and summer sessions in the Adirondack mountains, at Meenahga Lodge, Rainbow Lake, Franklin Co., N. Y. (3) Edward Perkins Carter, b. March 13, 1870, educated at the Groten School, '85-88; Williams, '89-'91; Penn. Univ. Medical School, '91-'94; Johns Hopkins Hospital, '94-'96, Fellow in Pathology, Johns H. Hosp., '97; since then in Hospital, general practitioner, and Asst. Prof. in Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio; married, Apr., 1900, Sarah B. Sherman; had a daughter, Ruth, born in 1901, and died in 1903; and a son, Edward P., Jr., born in 1903; (4) Franklin Carter, Jr., b. Sept. 25, 1878, graduated from Lawrenceville School in '95, from Yale in 1900, and from Yale Law School in 1903; married, Sept., 1910, Marion P. Gutterson. Ex-President Carter married, Feb. 10, 1908, Mrs. Elizabeth Sabin Leake, dau. of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass. She died March 18, 1910.

The influences in Williams to which his life seems most indebted are "The religious inspirations from Albert Hopkins; the social charm of

Samuel P. Blagden; the intellectuual and spiritual companionship of John Denison; and the masterly authority of John Bascom."

Even to those who have not, like Carter's classmates, watched his career, a superficial glance at the list of his positions, activities and doctorates will reveal that he is the man in the class upon whom the world has bestowed the highest honors. Even Armstrong, in his lifetime, did not receive such recognition. The general reasons for these honors, and the essential rightness of them, are too well known to need mention here. But there are two special reasons for them that should make them particularly gratifying to his classmates and the college. These reasons are not well known—not known at all probably—by those unacquainted with the history of education in our country. Yet they are reasons fitted to make a very strong appeal to an alumnus of Williams. They have to do with the work of President Carter, first, in adding to the material equipment of the college, and, second, in introducing electives into the curriculum. The necessity for both, but, especially, in the beginning, for the first, arose from the changes in college methods that took place in the larger and richer institutions of the country during the fifteen years following the war. These changes necessitated an increase in departments and in appliances of all kinds. For them a larger endowment became imperative. But some of the smaller colleges—Williams among the number—had failed to recognize this demand, or to act efficiently in view of it, prior to the financial depression that began in 1872 and ended only in 1880. After the depression began, it was too late to obtain the needed funds. A man as alert as even President Chadbourne could not extract money from those who had none to spare. When, therefore, President Carter came to Williams in 1881, it was almost at the foot of the College procession. Then he started out and persevered in a work that to him was most uncongenial. He told the writer, at the time, that, after reaching the residence of the first man to whom he applied for a large donation, he walked around the square on which the house was situated three times before he could summon courage enough to enter it. The second work that Carter accomplished,—the change in the curriculum,—seems to have required even a greater

victory over his natural inclinations than did the first. Contrary to the prompting of his inherent tastes, and the traditions of his acquired education, he had the practical sense to recognize that it was essential to the reputation and continued popularity of the college for it to yield to the current demand for the substitution of scientific for classical studies—at least sufficiently to keep the methods of the college in line with that which was being done by the introduction of elective courses into other like institutions. This change would have been delayed at Williams except for him. There were arguments on both sides. There always are such arguments; and, as is usual where arguments do not seem to suffice, other methods were adopted,—wounds were given and received. But the wisdom of the President's course—what it did for Williams College—may be indicated sufficiently by the following quoted from the minutes of the Williams Faculty when, several years later, he had resigned from the Presidency:

"In behalf of the faculty of Williams College, we wish to extend to you, and to place on record, the expression of our regret that the state of your health leads you to resign the presidency, and that the pleasant official relations which have existed between us for so many years will thus be severed. We wish also to offer you our congratulations upon the prosperous condition in which you leave the college,—a condition largely due to your energetic administration and to your unfailing loyalty to its best interests. In comparing the state of the college to-day with that of twenty years ago, we find that the invested capital has been nearly quadrupled, and that half a million dollars in addition have been expended in new buildings and real estate; that the number of students has increased by sixty-three per cent., and the number of instructors by one hundred per cent. In consequence of these changes and of the enlargement and enrichment of the courses of study, the opportunities for instruction have been greatly improved, while, at the same time, the standard of scholarship has been gradually raised.

We wish also to express our appreciation of the independence that we have enjoyed in conducting our several departments, and the general harmony which has prevailed between the President and ourselves in matters of college policy. We gladly bear testimony to your scholarly attainments, and to the ability and dignity with which you have represented the college on public occasions both at home and abroad. We earnestly hope that you may be favored with many happy years with your family, in the possession of ample strength for such activities as may be most congenial to you."

This was signed, in behalf of the Faculty, by Professors Fernald, Hewitt, Spring, Rice, Mears and Clarke.

CHARLES COFFIN CLARKE. *Died in 1874.*

Entered college from Hudson, N. Y., in Sept., 1858; and left in the Sophomore year; was the chaplain, delivering the funeral oration, at Freshman Wake, and a 'Logian.

He was at the Class Meeting in '65, and was then connected with the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. Subsequently, he was engaged in editorial work at Hudson or Troy, N. Y.

He married Miss Nellie Faulder, now living in Albany, N. Y.; no children are reported.

As Noble says in one of his reports, "His jollity and good nature were as big as his big body. We all grieved to hear of his early death."

REV. WALTER CONDICT. *Died Oct. 24, 1888, and was buried at Morristown, N. J.*

He was born at Morristown, N. J., March 21, 1841; son of Silas Byram Condict and Mary Johnson. On his father's side, through the Byrams, he was related to John Alden; and, on his mother's, through the Balls. with Washington. He studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, where, like Ball, James and Stewart, he appeared at Commencement in the Greek play written in part by your secretary. He entered Williams in '58, and graduated in '62. In college he was a member of the 'Logian and the Mills Theological Societies. Junior year, was orator at the Jackson Supper, at the Adelphic Union Exhibition, and at the Junior Exhibition, and had an oration at Commencement. He took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in course.

From Sept., '62, to July, '63, was Adjutant's Clerk in Co. I, N. J. Volunteers; '63-'64, taught in the Academy at Morristown, N. J.; '64-'66, studied in Union Theological Seminary; '66-'67, in Princeton Theological Seminary; Sept. 3, 1868, ordained, and made pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. In '71 he resigned on account of health, and traveled in Europe six months; '73-'75, pastor of Little Falls (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church; '75-'78, of Pres. Church, Jamestown, N. Y.; '78-'80, of Pres. Ch., Port Byron, N. Y.; '80-'82, Pres. Church, Red Wing, Minn.; then followed two years of illness; then, '84 to '88, pastor of Pres. Church in Southampton, N. Y.

He married, June 14, 1870, Adelaid Burnet, of Newark, N. J. She died June 22, 1871. He married, Sept. 3, 1872, Cornelia A. Emes, of Newark, N. J.

He had one child, Walter Halsted Condict, born June 21, 1871, a graduate of Princeton, of the Class of '93, and a man of high character. He is a partner of his uncle, H. V. Condict, of Jersey City. W. H. Condict married, Dec. 30, 1904, Anna Yeaman, of Madison, N. J., and has two

children,—Yeaman Halsted. b. March 12, 1908; and Virginia T., b. June 18, 1912.

Mrs. Walter Condict writes that her husband often spoke with great appreciation of Williams College, but especially of Mark Hopkins, as a great personality and great teacher.

In every place where Condict ministered, he seems to have been almost equally beloved as a pastor and admired as a preacher. A notice that the Secretary once read of a lecture of his delivered in Auburn, N. Y., spoke of it in the very highest terms. In Newark, he formed a Young People's Union, in its aims and efforts a forerunner of the Christian Endeavor. In Jamestown and Southampton, he was a leader in temperance movements. In Red Wing and Southampton, he organized Literary Societies, that still exist, out of which have grown free libraries. His physician, in the latter part of his life, was Dr. H. D. Nicoll, of '63, whom many of us will remember. He told me that Condict was a very great sufferer,—twice had preached until totally blind; and had to be led out of the church. Dr. Nicoll added that he seemed to have about the most lovable Christian character of which he had ever known.

JULIUS H. CONE. Chester, Conn.

He was born at Astoria, N. Y., March 9, 1843, son of Albert S. and Eliza Cone; fitted at Young's Preparatory School, Elizabeth, N. J., entered Williams, May, 1859; graduated in '62. He was a member of the 'Logian and the Mills Theological Societies, Secretary and President of the 'Logian, and had a Commencement Oration. Some of us will remember, too, that he came very near being elected an editor of the Quarterly. He took an A. B. and A. M. in course.

His life from '63 to 1908 was spent in teaching, nearly all of the time, mathematics in preparatory schools, from '63 to '64, in Deposit, N. Y.; '64-'72, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; '72-'73, in New York City; '73-1908, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Meantime, he resided from '62-'63 at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; '63-'64, Deposit, N. Y.; '64-'79, Brooklyn, N. Y.; '79-1907, Brooklyn and Freeport, N. Y.; 1907-1912, and Chester, Conn.; has been a member of the South Reformed and of 12th St. Reformed Churches of Brooklyn; Freeport Presbyterian; and of Trinity and of Claggon Ave. Pres. Churches of Brooklyn; also in Brooklyn an Elder and Superintendent of the Sunday School.

He married, Dec. 26, 1866, Sarah J. Thomas. They have no children.

Those influences in Williams to which he seems most indebted are "The smallness of the college; the personal contact with professors and stu-

dents. The two whom I looked upon then—and do now—as models were President Hopkins, as an example and teacher in Christian character, and Professor Chadbourne, as a model of enthusiasm in imparting instruction. Whatever success I have had in teaching I attribute in large share to the example and inspiration of Professor Chadbourne."

The testimony given in these concluding words, coming as it does from one of Cone's long and successful experience in teaching, has peculiar value. One could wish that the professor himself were alive to read it. Like Hopkins, who preceded him in the Presidency, and Carter, who followed him, Chadbourne might justly be termed a great teacher. See what is said of him in connection with the record of Raymond. Just here a story may be in place. Dr. C. F. Brackett for over thirty years Professor of Physics or allied subjects at Princeton, told the Secretary once that when he was in the Faculty of Bowdoin College a sudden vacancy in the department of Philosophy made it necessary for them to provide a teacher for that subject. He said that he suggested giving the work to Chadbourne, who happened to be on the ground at that time teaching Chemistry. "But he," said some one in reply, "has never made a study of Philosophy." "Perhaps not," answered Dr. Brackett, "but he'll not teach it to the Seniors six weeks before half the class will think him the best instructor of the subject in the country. Chadbourne took the place," added the Doctor, "and my prophecy with reference to the result was literally fulfilled. What knowledge of the subject he lacked he made up for by his method of teaching it."

ROBLEY DUNGLISON COOK. *Died of uramic poisoning, following dropsy, at Glens Falls (N. Y.) Hospital, Feb. 13, 1912.*

Born, March 12, 1840, at Buskirks, N. Y.; son of a physician, Dr. Simeon A. Cook and Nancy Sherman; entered Williams in 1859, Sophomore year, from Troy, N. Y.; graduated in '62; Originator and President of the College Reading Room, especially frequented during the war; Disputant at Adelphic Union Ex.; President of 'Logian; had a Commencement Oration; took A. B. in course.

After graduating he stumped the country "in behalf of enlistments" in U. S. V.; graduated from Albany Law School; practiced law in Albany and Troy; became a writer on law; became editor of Albany Law Journal, and of Thompson and Cook N. Y. Supreme Court Reports. Vols. I-VI.;

later resident at Pittstown, Renssalaer Co., N. Y.; and later still, with a cousin—Sherman W. Belding—at Fort Edward, N. Y. He never married.

We remember him as a busy, wide-awake man, particularly alert and sharp in debate. Those who should know about him say that he became an able lawyer; and that, in later life, he was an extremely well read man, and had traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe.

ABLE CROOK. 113 St. James Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., with office at 93-9 Nassau St., New York City.

Born, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1842; son of Samuel Crook and Mary Hanson; prepared for college by private tutors, Levi W. Hart and H. G. Abbey; entered Williams Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; was a member of the 'Logian and had a Commencement Oration; took A. B. and A. M. in course, and received an LL. B., 1864, and LL. M., 1865, from Columbia.

Has been a lawyer, always residing in Brooklyn, with an office in New York City. A Presbyterian, and, generally, a Democrat, but independent, having voted for every Republican President, except when Cleveland and Parker were candidates. Has been a member of the following Societies: Am. Acad. Pol. and Social Sc.; N. Y. State Bar Assn.; Brooklyn Bar Assn.; N. Y. Co. Lawyers' Assn.; Law Institute, N. Y. City; President N. Y. State Inst. for Protection of Fish and Game; President, twenty-five years, of Fountain Gun Club, Brooklyn; Sec'y, ten years, Accomock Club, Va.; Member of the Brooklyn League,—an influential Civic Soc.; Assn. for Protection of the Adirondacks; Old Brooklynites; Williams Col-Alumni Assn., N. Y. City; Winchester Post, G. A. R. Assn. of Brooklyn; President of Brant Lake Assn.; Member of these Social Clubs: Manhattan, Democratic National, of New York City; Brooklyn, of Brooklyn; Larchmont Yacht Club, Winchester Co., N. Y.; and of various Masonic bodies, in Greater New York,—Commonwealth Lodge, Brooklyn Council; Columbian Commandery; Consistory, Scottish Rite, N. Y.; Mecca Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine, N. Y.—Member of each, holding office of Master of Lodge. In Grand Lodge F. and A. M., has held office as Chairman Com. on Grievances; in Com. on Constitution; to revise Constitution and Code of Procedure; Judge Advocate, '96-7, '10-'11; Chief Commissioner of Appeals, 1912-15; Masonic Veterans, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Masonic Guild; Incorporator. Chairman Ex. Com.; Vice-Pres. and Pres. building and maintaining a temple for Masonic bodies, costing over $500,000.00 and representing over 20,000 members.

Organized and represented, as legal adviser, about ten mutual insurance companies and in 1881-83, was general counsel for over sixty such,—still a member of several; counsel of Union of Mutual Benefit Societies, drafting the N. Y. law of 1881, and to considerable extent the law of 1883, reg-

ulating assessment insurance, which law has been adopted by many other States; as counsel, represented in the U. S. Supreme Court the Traders' and Travelers' Union, composed of leading jobbers of N. Y.,—to regulate transportation of goods and passengers. Under its auspices were settled the various questions relating to drummers' licenses and interstate regulations.

Books, etc., outside of legal briefs and opinions,—Compilation and Digest of Masonic Law,—adopted by our Grand Lodge; helped edit a Law Journal for about two years.

Married, Oct. 1, 1866, Sophie L. Davis, of N. Y. City; still living. Children: (1) Samuel Crook, b. July 16, 1867, grad. Williams, '90; associated with his father as a N. Y. lawyer; married Mary L. Beekman, and has four children,—Gerard, Catharine, Morgan and Dorothy. (2) Ida Frances Crook, b. '73, and died in '74. (3) Laura Livingston Crook, now married, with no children, living in Brooklyn. (4) William Warren Crook, b. in '78, and died in '81. (5) Bessie Atkinson, married, with one child, William D. Maltbie, Jr. (6) Abel Wentworth Crook, assistant in his father's office.

The influences in Williams to which his life seems most indebted were expressed, he thinks, "when President Mark Hopkins said to our Senior Class: 'College makes men; professions are to make their living.' Marion Crawford echoed this sentiment. The general environment, associations and educational development under the professors of strong mentality and practical ideas of our time were calculated to fit one for the strenuous professional life which I have experienced during my forty-six years of active practice in the State and federal courts."

As will be recognized, Crook has become the most prominent and successful lawyer of the class. To one who, in the old Second Division, sat behind him and watched him every day, for two years, it is interesting to read between the lines of the various undertakings—most of them, too, of a humanitarian character—for which he has stood sponsor, the cumulative results of the same traits of responsibility and reliability that he manifested in college. In the class room, he was always on hand, and always, in a rational degree, to be depended on. When the Professor struck him he was out of any "burnt district," as some of us used to call it. Every subject of his inquiry would receive, at least an intelligent answer, though sometimes given with a consciously instinctive dislike of making any fuss over the knowledge displayed. It was this latter characteristic, together with the immaturity of youth, that kept him, as it did his chum Stoddard, from becoming prominent, as both might have done, in college activities and politics. But the class thought no less of

them for that. We knew that, when they did choose to express themselves, their words and deeds were the results of clear and well balanced judgment.

HENRY B. CROSSETT. Care of F. M. Crossett Co., 156 5th Ave., New York.

Born at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 17, 1836; son of John Crossett and Eliza Thomas; prepared for college at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and had an oration when graduating at Hudson River Institute; entered Williams in Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; in college was active in connection with Freshman Wake; a disputant from the 'Logian on an Adelphic Union Ex., and had an oration at Commencement. He took the A. B. in course.

After graduating, studied in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, '62-3; taught in Hockessin (Md.) Quaker School, '63; in excursion business, N. Y., '63-'80; also in brick manufacturing, at Perth Amboy, N J., '67-'70; real estate, N. Y., '80-'96; building business, Malden, Mass., '96-1910, then retired. Resided in New York, '63-'67; Perth Amboy, N. J., '67-'70; New York, '70-'74; Elizabeth, N. J., '74-'78; New Brunswick, N. J., '78-'80; New York City, '80-'96; Malden, Mass., '96-'10; now in New York, at 2195 Andrews Ave., University Heights. A Presbyterian, Republican and an I. O. O. F.

He married, Sept. 19, 1862, at Marlboro, Mass., Sarah S. Stratton, who died Feb. 23, 1885. Their only child, Frederick Melvin Crossett, was born July 12, 1863. He was the first child born to a graduate of the class, also the first to be graduated from any like institution, receiving B. S. from the N. Y. University, in '84, and M. S. in '87. Of the Alumni Assn. of that University, he was secretary, 1907-9, Vice-Pres., '09-'11, and Pres., '11-'13; was Aide-de-Camp, Gov. Chas. E. Hughes, 1907-9; Batt. Adj. 8th Coast Artillery Corps, 1909, grade of 1st Lieut, detached to Gov. Hughes' Military Staff, 1909; Military Sec. to Gov. Hughes, 1910, with grade of Major and served till the latter became Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. At 156, 5th Ave., F. M. Crossett has edited and published the 7th Regiment Gazette for ten years, the N. Y. Athletic Club Journal, and the Building Trades Employers' Assn. Bulletin for seven years. He publishes also the Nautical Gazette; and Pediatrics, a monthly devoted to children's diseases. He is also President of the Plymouth Seam Face Granite Co., 30 W. 33d St., New York, and a member of many associations and clubs. He married, June 6, 1889, at Paterson, N. J., Miss Annie H. Kidd, and has two children—Marion H., born, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896, and Mildred Stratton, born Dec. 4, 1898.

The Secretary has found from experience, both as a student and professor in college, that there are in every class a few who, on account of being essentially what may be termed level headed,

are capable of giving a more correct opinion with reference to men and measures than can be obtained from the collective opinions of almost any half dozen of those surrounding them. Crossett was one of these men. The career of his son gives indications of his having inherited a similar trait. At any rate, in view of his evident success in life, and the apparently universal esteem in which he is held, the class has every reason to be proud of its "first born."

DR. EDWARD R. CUTLER, Bridgewater, Mass.

Born, Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1841; son of Roland and Martha Cutler; prepared for college at Wadsworth Academy, South Sudbury; entered Williams in 1858, and left in 1860; in college was a member of the Delta Upsilon Society.

He studied and received M. D. at the Harvard Medical School; studied also in the General Hospital, Vienna, Austria; was Ass. Surgeon, and, later, Surgeon of 1st Mass. Regt. Heavy Artillery nearly two years; practiced medicine in Hartford, Conn., two years; was abroad three years; practiced medicine in Waltham, Mass., 35 years; retired on account of his health, and since then has been farming in Bridgewater, Mass.

Member of Congregational Church in Sudbury and Waltham; Republican, till recently, now Progressive; on School Board; President Board of Health; member Mass. Medical Soc., and wrote papers on medical subjects, "two, perhaps, worthy of mention," entitled "Physiological Psychology" and "Sectarianism in Medicine."

Married, at South Sudbury, Ap. 26. 1864, Melvina A. Rogers, still living. Children:—(1) George W. Cutler, b. Ap. 2, 1866; farmer in Bridgewater; married, about 1897, Emma H. Babcock, and has three children,—Martha H., Penelope, and Margaret. (2) Howard A. Cutler, b. Sept. 3, 1870, in mercantile business, Chicago, Ill., married about 1900, Edith McKeen, and has three children,—Benjamin, McKeen, and Dorothy. (3) Florence A. Cutler, b. Feb. 20, 1872, died Aug. 16, 1872. (4) Roland R. Cutler, b. Oct. 17, 1874, farmer, South Sudbury, Mass. Married Mary Goodnow in 1908, and has three children,—Isadore, Roland and Richard. (5) Anna M. Cutler, b. Mar. 31, 1876, married Rowland H. Barnes, Civil Engineer, about 1908, and has one child, Edward R.

The Secretary knew that Cutler did not graduate with the class; but has been surprised in looking over the old catalogues not to find the name after Sophomore year. Scarcely one of our number seems to be recalled more distinctly. Possibly his personality impressed itself upon one for a reason that is exemplified in the cases of other "born physicians,"—a reason that may have as much to do with the cures that are wrought by them as have their

medicines. It may explain, to some extent, too, what Roger says in our Class Report of '74. Cutler "has already won a wide reputation for his ability and skill. Few young physicians in Massachusetts have a brighter prospect." We all regret that his health forced him to retire after his 35 years of practice in Waltham; and we wish him many long years more of, at least, comparatively good health and quiet enjoyment.

JOHN BURTON CUYLER. *Died at Palmyra, N. Y., July 29, 1871.*

Born, Palmyra, N. Y., July 22, 1840; son of William H. Cuyler; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; was on Junior Ex., and had a Commencement Oration; was on Comm. of Arrangements for Biennial and for Class Day;; a member of the Assn. of Muscle, Class Eating Club, 'Logian and Chi Psi; took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating, studied law with Hon. Roscoe Conkling, U. S. Senator, at Utica; practiced in Chicago, Ill., four years; developed tuberculosis; spent a year and a half in Colorado; then came to Palmyra to die. He never married.

A man of fine presence, generous impulses, companionable sympathy, scholarly aims, invariable integrity and Christian ideals. All we who knew him best felt that we and the world, too, had lost much when we lost him.

JOHN MASON DAVISON, JR. Detroit, Mich.

Born, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1840; son of John Mason Davison and Sarah Walworth; prepared for college at Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy; entered Williams, Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62. In college, was a Toast Orator at the Soph. Biennial Banquet, usher on Class Day, a member of the Assn. of Muscle, the Class Eating Club, the 'Technian, and Sigma Phi Societies. He took A. B. with the class.

The first year or so after graduating, he studied law with his uncle, Chas. A. Davison, of New York; later, in '65, went to Detroit, Mich., whence he reported himself in '74, and was for eight years Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank, the largest in that city; then, owing to overwork, his health gave way, and he returned, about '82, to Saratoga Springs to recuperate. After he recovered, in 1888, he went to Rochester, studying chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Rochester, and was engaged in original chemical work there until 1911. His chemical investigations were directed mainly to the analyses of minerals, and, particularly, of meteorites. "This," he says—to quote from the class Report of 1902—"with the teaching of my Sunday School Class has divided my time, and, looking back upon it all, I deem the teaching of

my class the more important work, and the one that gives me the greater satisfaction."

He is a Presbyterian worker in the Sunday School, a Democrat of the Cleveland type; a member of the Mayflower Society, of the Soc. of Colonial Wars; Am. Chemical Soc.; Fellow of the Am. Ass. for the Advancement of Science; Rochester Acad. of Science, at one time first Vice-Pres., afterwards declining nomination for Presidency.

"Among the most important of my published papers are those from the Am. Journal of Science,—"Kamacite, Taenite and Plessite in the Welland Meteoric Iron;" "Wardite, a hydrous basic phosphate of Alumina,"—a new mineral which I named in honor of Prof. H. A. Ward; "Platinum and Iridium in Meteoric Iron,"—the first announcement of the existence of these metals in meteorites; "The Internal Structure of Cliftonite;" also, "A Contribution to the Problem of Coon Butte," pub. in "Science," 1911, as well as sundry analyses of meteorites and other minerals published in the Proceedings of the Rochester Ac. of Science.

He married, June 27, 1911, Miss Emma O. Decker, of Evansville, Ind.

The influence of Mark Hopkins is that in Williams College to which his life seems most indebted.

It was a great disappointment for many of us not to meet "Davy" at out last reunion. Not to speak of our curiosity to notice what changes would be wrought in a man's appearance by years of application to science crowned by one of the highest rewards for successful original work that can be given in our country,—a fellowship—not mere membership—in the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science; many of us wanted to look once more into the face that, for fifty years, has been smiling upon us from some of the most delightful surroundings that we can recall; and his presence was one of the things on which we could have almost "banked." Now we know why—though bidden not only by our host, but, in spirit, if not in letter, by so many of the rest of us, he was not there—he had married a wife, and could not come. He had gone to Europe. It looks as if, notwithstanding the teaching of Dr. Hopkins, he was thinking that two wrongs can make a right. Why did he not marry before? Why, if he did marry, should he not have shortened his European honeymoon? Did he think that all, or any of his brothers of '62, had grown so devout as not to be satisfied if allowed to give the bride merely an ordinary unholy greeting? Of course, had he been with us, we might have had our criticism to make. He was always a model in gentlemanly

demeanor. But was it really necessary for him to be so deferential to the other sex as to delay his declaration for forty-nine years? This was a result not promised in his youth! The writer remembers accepting once an invitation from him to go off, with Ball, Fitch and Wells, on what seemed then a rather wild lark,—to serenade some one greatly admired at the Maplewood Female Seminary at Pittsfield. We called there first, and staid till the lights were turned out, and apparently all the girls in the school had also turned out to come down stairs and be very near, if not dear, to us, while conducting us, in total darkness, through a long winding hallway to the front door. We left, but in an hour we returned, and, encouraged by the hands that were clapping from every window, sang no less than ten songs! Then we adjourned to a restaurant; had the usual oyster supper following such labors; and came back to Williamstown, reaching there at 5 in the morning. Fortunately, this day was a holiday, and, through the most of it, we could sleep,—not to say anything about the influence upon our dreams—then or in the future.

REV. JOHN HENRY DENISON. Williamstown, Mass.

Born, at Boston, March 3, 1841; son of John N. and Mary Frances (Dean) Denison; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover; entered Williams '61 in 1857, changed to '62 in 1859; graduated in 1862.

He had an Honorary Oration at Commencement; was one of the five editors of the Quarterly, a Debater on an Adelphic Union Ex., and Class Orator on Class Day; was Secretary and Treas. of Wms. Art Assn.; Secretary of Mills Theo. Soc.; a member of Assn. of Muscle, the Class Eating Club, the 'Technian, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Societies. Took A. B. and A. M. in course, and received D. D. from Williams in 1884.

Studied at Andover Theo. Seminary, and took a post-graduate course in Theology with Dr. Mark Hopkins. Worked among Freedmen, Hampton, Va., 1866-7; ordained to Congl. Ministry, Jan. 30, 1870; pastor, S. Williamstown, Mass., 1868-71; 1st Ch., New Britain, Conn., 1871-8; Chaplain, Hampton (Va.) Institute, 1879-'80; pastor College Ch., Williamstown, Mass., 1883-9; and Prof. of Divinity, Williams College, 1884-9; Author of the book, "Christ's Idea of the Supernatural," and contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, and other periodicals.

Married, April 14, 1869, Caroline, dau. of Mark Hopkins, Pres. of Williams, and has one child,—John Hopkins Denison, who took the valedictory in the Williams Class of '90, became a Congl. minister, and after Assistant Pastorates in Kansas City and New York went, in 1903, to be pastor of

the important central Congl. Ch. of Boston, Mass. An accident, about three years ago, brought on partial paralysis, from which he seems to be recovering. He married in New York, Dec. 31, 1902, Miss Pearl L. Underwood and has two children, Grace, b. Jan. 18, 1905, and John Hopkins, Jr., b. Aug. 18, 1906.

There is a story of a pious darky who, in order not to put the light of his contrition under a bushel, went into a public place, and, in the language of Scripture, called on the mountains and rocks to fall on him. Just then a mischievous boy threw a rock that hit him. "Good Lord," he cried, "you wouldn't take a man at his word, would you?" In view of our classmate's experience in life, one can imagine—not John himself, but—some attenuated John with a self a good deal lesser in all senses, being tempted to make an exclamation not dissimilar to this. At the end of his class oration, in 1862, after discrediting "the multitude" who are "forever clamoring after a prodigy," he says, in closing, "It will be enough for me, if fifty years hence, whether it be in this world or another, I can lift up my eyes, not proudly but joyfully, and say,—I am a true man at last, and God who is my king is also my friend." Well, we can all acknowledge that if what he conceived has become true of any man among us it has become true of him. But most of us are puzzled to know why the most brilliant man of the class should have been obliged by continuous ill health and other afflictions to hide so much of his light under a bushel; why the quality of such work as was shown in "The Moral Advantage" in our *Quarterly* and, later, in the "General Armstrong"—I think that was the title—in "The Atlantic," as well as in many eloquent sermons, should have been so curtailed in quantity. With all one's thankfulness in view of what has been received, we can't refrain from wishing that there had been more of it.

The only theory that can explain these conditions is the one suggested in that class oration written fifty years ago—unless there be stored somewhere in library drawers results of rich experiences that have not yet been brought to public notice. But, in any case, John's career, in view of its unavoidable drawbacks, furnishes a striking instance of a life developed in strict accordance with the prophetic prognosis of its youth. Some of the rest of us would be better contented to-day had we started out with a better conception of the ultimate aim of one's lifework.

SAMUEL G. W. ELY. *Died Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 26, 1912.*

Born, North Mansfield, Conn., Nov. 17, 1837; son of Rev. William Ely and Harriet Whiting Ely; prepared for college at East Windsor Seminary, Hartford, Conn., and Williston Sem., Easthampton, Mass.; entered Williams, 1858; was with the class, except during Junior year, in which illness prevented his presence, and ultimately prevented his getting an A. B. degree; but he was our Class Prophet on Class Day; a member of 'Logian and Delta Upsilon.

He was, for years, a merchant at Morrison, Ill.; retired, and removed to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1884; and, many years later, to East Orleans, Arlington Heights and Barnstable, Mass. He was a member, from childhood, of the Congregational Church.

He married Frances B. Beach, May 12, 1869. She died in Oberlin in 1905. Children: Mary Clarissa, who died in 1871; and Catherine Beach, a teacher of French and German in Oberlin College, Ohio.

He was always recognized in the class as a man of decided ability and ideality; and had the full sympathy of all of us for the failure of his health which, ultimately, rendered impossible the fulfilment of his literary ambitions.

COL. HORACE BENJAMIN FITCH. *Died in 1888.*

Born, Auburn, N. Y.; son of Abajah Fitch; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; left to go to the war at the end of Junior year; in college was in the Mendelssohn Society; and chairman of the Class Biennial Committee on Songs; also a prominent athlete, especially good at foot ball; from Soph. year on, was a Librarian of the 'Logian, and elected President of the Adelphic Union, which he could not accept because of going to the war; member of the Class Eating Club, 'Thalian Asn. and Alpha Delta Phi.

He went into the army as a private, and "rose, through successive grades, to be Captain, and was brevetted, for special service and valor, as Major, Lieut. Col. and Col."; '68-'73, a manufacturer of reapers, etc., in Auburn, N. Y.; '73-'77, agent in the reaper business in Bremen and Dresden, Germany; '77-'88, in business in Auburn, N. Y., selling sash, blinds, paints, oils, etc.

Married, Oct. 20, 1868, Mary M. Hills, and had two children,—Jannat Hills, b. Aug. 29, 1870, and Llanah, b. June 24, 1873. They have both died.

Fitch was pre-eminently a "good fellow," with an excess of the hearty, stirring qualities accompanying the vital temperament of which he afforded an almost perfect illustration. Though never taking to music very seriously, or putting his soul into it as did Billy Ball, he had a tenor of exceptionally sweet quality. How your Secretary and he used to sing duets together Freshman

year!—usually ending up with their *chef d' œuvre,* "Larboard Watch, Ahoy!" Fitch was chosen captain of our Class Military Company, formed in May, 1861, after the war broke out. To be at or very near the front, when anything was going on, was characteristic of him. Evidently, the same continued to be true of him after he got into the army.

DR. JOHN GORDON FRAZER. *Died Oct. 4, 1900.*

Born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 4, 1838. He came into '62, Junior year, from the Class of '61. He was one of those "born physicians," who, like Bigelow, made "no fuss" about any subject that did not concern the profession in which all his interests were centered. He was a 'Logian, though one would doubt whether he ever did anything more in that society than pay his dues, and a Delta Psi. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, and an M. D. from Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col. in 1865. He never married.

He practiced medicine all the rest of his life as Dr. Gordon Frazer, his office at 323 West 35th St., N. Y. Your Secretary met him several times, and always with pleasure. He invariably had the appearance and bearing of one who had been successful, confirming thus the reports of those who, as his special friends, had had opportunities of knowing something definite with reference to his career.

FRANK FREEMAN. *Died Nov., 1862.*

He was a curly headed lad with a florid complexion and pleasant manners, who came from Brooklyn, N. Y. He was with the class for a few months in Sophomore year, and then developed tuberculosis. A winter in Italy, and another in the West of our own country, failed to cure him. According to Underwood, he took great pleasure in hearing about our Class Day and Commencement, and "his end was pre-eminently peaceful, anticipated with no foreboding by himself, and full of comfort to his friends."

REV. JOHN ABBOTT FRENCH. *Died Feb. 23, 1909.*

Born, Boscawen, N. H., March 28, 1840; prepared for college at Nashua (N. H.) High School; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; wrote two songs for Sophomore Biennial Celebration; was on Junior Ex.; appointed on Junior Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; took a Quarterly Essay Prize; Class Poet on Class Day, and had the Historical Oration at Commencement; a member of the Assn. of Muscle, 'Technian,

Kappa Alpha, and Phi Beta Kappa; received A. B. and A. M. in course, and D. D. from Williams in 1891.

After graduating, he studied in Union Theo. Sem.; a year in foreign travel; preached at Flushing, Long Island; ordained, Ap., 1867; pastor of Morristown (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, '68-'77; Chicago (Ill.) Fourth Presbyterian Church, '77-'80. His health failed, and he became pastor of the Congl. Church of Flushing, Long Island, and stayed there till the death of his wife; after which he was in a sanatarium for a year or two, traveled abroad extensively, for which he had abundant financial means, recovered partly; then, after long illness, died.

While in Chicago, he was a Trustee of the Chicago Theo. Sem.

He married in Flushing, L. I., in 1870, Emily Leavitt. They had no children.

"Jack" French in college was almost equally distinguished for a vein of ready wit, and an interesting style of writing. It is no wonder that he should have had two important pastorates, one in Morristown, N. J., and one in Chicago, in each of which he gave complete satisfaction. His failures in health were owing, primarily, to a spinal trouble, latent at times, but which repetedly brought on a nervous breakdown. It is to the credit of his heart-life that one of these came after the death of his wife; and it is one of the mysteries of Providence that a man so eminently fitted for usefulness should have had his possibilities of activity so unavoidably abridged.

EUGENE TERRY GARDNER.

He was with the class a part of Junior year. After that, he is said to have studied law, and practiced in New York City, being, according to the Class Report of '74, at 99 Nassau St., and, according to that of '82, at 35 Broadway. But he himself had never made a report to any of the Class Secretaries; nor, since 1882, have they been able to find out anything about him.

THEODORE GILMAN. Banker, Box 172, New York City.

Born, Alton, Ill., Jan. 2, 1841; son of Winthrop Sargent Gilman and Abia Swift Lippincott; prepared for college in Prof. Lincoln's private class in Williamstown; entered, Sept., 1858; graduated in '62. In his 1902 Report, Noble suggests that he was "the quiet member of the class." At the same time he did join the 'Logian Soc. and was a Vice-President of the Art Assn., to which latter his tastes would have naturally drawn him, also in Kappa Alpha. He took a Commencement Oration; and A. B. and A. M. in course.

After leaving college he went into what soon became the banking firm of Gilman & Sons, 62 Cedar St., N. Y., and he still continues in the same business.

He has been a teacher in Sunday School over fifty years; a Deacon and Elder in the Presbyterian Ch.; Treasurer and Member of N. Y. Sabbath Comm. for over 20 years; chairman of the Permanent Comm. for Presbyterian Extension, in Yonkers, including all the Presbyterian pastors in the region; Director of St. John's Hospital, Yonkers; President Y. M. C. A.; Member of the Citizens' League, Yonkers; 1st Vice-Pres. of Commission Government Assn. of N. Y. State, representing over 60 cities; Republican in Politics; since 1912, Progressive; Member Fortnightly Club for Study of Anthropology, Yonkers, N. Y.; Gov. N. Y. State Soc. Order of Founders and Patriots of America; Member of Sons of Am. Revolution; Union League Club, New York.

Books:—"Graded Banking System;" "Federal Clearing House." Pamphlets:—"Some Social Aspects of the Revolution;" "Jonas Clark, Leader in Thought in the Revolution;" "Address at Charter Meeting, Yonkers Branch, Sons Am. Rev." Articles, "Aldrich Vreeland Bill," N. A. Review, Aug., 1908; "Banking Reform," Journal Polit. Econ., Univ. Chicago.

He married, Oct. 22, 1863, Elizabeth Drinker Paxton; she died Nov. 19, 1912. Children, (1) Samuel Paxton, b. Nov. 23, 1864; d. March 27, 1876; (2) Winthrop Sargent, b. March 16, 1867; d. Oct. 28, 1870; (3) Frances Paxton, b. Dec. 13, 1870; (4) Theodore, b. Feb. 21, 1873, who married Eleanor Silkman, and has a daughter named Elizabeth Drinker; (5) Edith Lippincott, b. Feb. 21, 1873; d. May 29, 1874; (6) Beverly Hall, b. Aug. 28, 1874; died, Aug. 2, 1875; (7) Helen Ives, b. Feb. 23, 1877; (8) Harold Drinker, b. March 30, 1878; d. Sept. 12, 1886; (9) Robbins, b. March 30, 1878; (10) Elizabeth Bethune, b. June 16, 1881, married Henry H. Law, and has a son, Theodore Gilman Law.

The influences in Williams to which his life seems most indebted are "the interest the college course gave me in philosophic and scientific reading; the religious influence of the college and its prayer meetings; Dr. Mark Hopkins, the greatest man I ever met; and the mental stimulus of the college atmosphere."

So much for Gilman,—perhaps the best example that the class affords of a courteous, kindly, cultured, upright, patriotic, public spirited, Christian gentleman. He has been a busy financier; but has found time to be helpful in non-commercial ways, and to write books and articles which experts in the subjects of which he treats consider to be of exceptional value. Like the rest of us, he has had experiences of losses as well as of gains in both business life and home life; but in certain features of the latter he has been almost ideally fortunate. Of his two

sons, both graduates of Williams, one who is almost an exact reproduction of his father in both appearance and character is with him in business; and the other has charge of important settlement work in New York City, in which he has already obtained a well deserved reputation for powers of observation and initiative. This world would be better than it is if all folks and families were like the Gilmans.

JOHN HOWARD GOODHUE. *Died pro patria, at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 29, 1864.*

In college he was one of the Two Class Editors of the inter-collegiate University Mag.; a Toast Orator at the Biennial Banquet, Disputant in an Adelphic Union Ex.; and Class Historian for Senior year. His poor "fit" for college prevented his getting an appointment for Junior Ex.; but he mounted up in the last two years, and received the Philosophical Oration at Commencement. He was first Pres. of the Mills Theo. Soc., Mem. of 'Logian, Delta Upsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa; took A. B. with '62.

After graduating, failing to get a captaincy in the army, he went into hospital service, especially among the freedmen; contracted the beginnings of typhoid fever at Beaufort, S. C., and died soon after reaching home. He was never married.

The whole class considered him a man of exceptional promise, one whose penetrating thoughtfulness and persistent will, inspired by disinterested motives striving to become universally helpful, would be certain to carry him far and high.

DR. JOHN FREDERICK SCHILLER GRAY. *Died St. Clair Springs, Mich., Aug. 18, 1881.*

He entered the college from New York City in Sept., 1858, and left it, either at the beginning of the Junior year, or before its summer term. His name is not in the "Gul," issued in May, 1861. He was not prominent in college activities, though a 'Technian, and a member of Sigma Phi.

Either immediately, or a little after, leaving college he went into the army. He was a captain and Assistant Adj. Gen. from May 13, '63, to May 5, '65, and was brevetted Major for services at the capture of Mobile. He studied at the Univ. of Heidelberg, receiving B. Sc. and B. A., also at Paris, at Montpellier, France, and at Columbia, receiving M. D.; then, beginning about '71, he practiced medicine for many years in New York; and after this was at El Cajon, Cal. In '74, Simmons reported him as married, and having several children.

The accounts about him in the Class Reports have been confused, if not contradictory, for the very good reason that he

has never himself answered any of our secretaries' notes or circulars.

DEAN EDWARD HERRICK GRIFFIN. Dean J. H. Univ., Baltimore, Md.

Born at Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 18, 1843; son of Prof. Nathaniel Herrick Griffin and Hannah Bulkley; prepared for college in his father's private school; entered college, Sept., 1858; graduated in '62; was on Junior Exhibition; a disputant at an Adelphic Union Ex.; and had the Metaphysical Oration at Commencement; was first President of the 'Logian, and a member of Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa. Took A. B. and A. M. in course; and received D. D. from Amherst, 1880, LL. D. from Princeton, 1888, and from Williams in 1905.

Taught in Albany (N. Y.) Academy in '63-'64; Instructor in Math. and Latin at Williams, '64-'65; studied at Princeton Theo. Sem. two years, and at Union Theo. Sem. one year.

Pastor of First Congl. Ch., Burlington, Vt., 1868-1872; at Williams, Professor of Latin, '72-'81; of Rhetoric, '81-'86; of Philosophy, '86-'89; Prof. of the Hist. of Philosophy and Dean of the College Faculty at Johns Hopkins Univ. from 1889.

"Have belonged to many societies of a reformatory, educational and scientific character; but do not think that an enumeration of them would have any particular interest—except, possibly, to illustrate the fact that our country is greatly over-supplied with organizations, a reduction in the number of which would be much to our advantage." The General Catalogue mentions particularly the Am. Psychological and the Am. Philosophical Assn.

"I have published no books, and have printed very little of what I have written. An address delivered when I came to my present position was printed, and a few occasional articles have appeared in the University publications, and elsewhere. I gave a course of lectures at the Auburn Theo. Sem. in 1896, the title of which I do not, at this moment, recall, and another, under the title of 'Modern Philosophy as related to Theological Thought,' at the Bangor Theo. Sem. in 1898; and another, under the title, 'Aspects of Contemporary Philosophy,' at the Princeton Theo. Sem. in 1902. The last named course was printed in the Princeton Theological Review."

Married Rebekah Wheeler, of Burlington, Vt., May 22, 1872. She died May 15, 1906. Children,—(1) Nathaniel Edward Griffin (Ph. D.), born March 5, 1873; educated at Phillips Acad., Andover, Williams, and Johns Hopkins, now Ass. Prof. of English, Princeton Univ. Unmarried. (2) John Wheeler Griffin, born Nov. 24, 1880, educated at Johns Hopkins, and Harvard Law School; married Emily Barton Brune, of Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1907; member of the law firm of Haight, Sandford & Smith, 27 Williams St., New York City; has a son, Barton Brune, b. Aug. 10, 1908.

"The influences in Williams to which I seem chiefly indebted are Mark

Hopkins and John Bascom, and, in a less degree, Professors Perry and Phillips. Later, I came to know Albert Hopkins, but as a student I did not appreciate him. Prof. Chadbourne was with the class only for a single term. I remember with pleasure a half social and half literary association of a few members of the class which met during the winter of our Junior year." (Here are the members, and the first readings of most of them,—Ball from Hood; Denison from Owen Meredith; Griffin from Giles' Cervantes; Hudson from Hawthorne; Murray from Tennison; Raymond, Talfourd's "Genius and Writings of Wordsworth;" and Spaulding.)

"The 'Logian was profitable to me. I owe much to the Kappa Alpha Society, which had in it a number of men who were valuable friends. Some of the best impressions and most stimulating influences which I can recall came in the course of the long walks which some of us used to take on half holidays."

"Ned's" career shows that our college estimate of him was correct. We can all recall the way in which, whether in private conversation, public debate, or Dr. Hopkins' recitation room, he seemed able to meet with absolute ease any intellectual demand made upon him,—all with a clarity and conciseness of expression, a conservativeness and, now and then, humorousness of view, and a gentleness and a lack of the sort of advocacy that leads to excess and exaggeration, which made the whole performance, at times, quite remarkable. To get results in any degree similar, most of us are obliged to spend half the time at our disposal in erasing or amplifying. He, apparently, completes the whole as a suggestion of a first impulse. As we all know, in 1902, he came within one, as could be said, of being elected President of Williams. But owing to the health of his wife, and his position at Johns Hopkins, not only as an instructor but as virtually president of the undergraduate department, it probably was better for him—in fact, he recognized this by withdrawing from the candidacy—to remain where he was.

REV. CHARLES CLARK HARRIS. *Died in 1886 at Parsons, Kansas.*

Born, Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 26, 1837; son of Roswell Harris and Matilda Leavitt; prepared for college at West Brattleboro Sem., Vt.; entered Williams in 1858, and was with us about a year, rooming with Nims, and was a member of the Mendelssohn and Delta Kappa Epsilon Societies. He graduated at Middlebury College, studied at Philadelphia Divinity School; ordained Deacon (Episcopal) in '66, and Priest in '67;

Ass. Rector, Christ Church, Phila.; and, in succession, in this order, Rector of Trinity, Bridgewater, Mass.; St. John's, Lawrence, Mass.; St. Michael's, Brattleboro, Vt.; Christ's, Guilford, Vt.; Holy Trinity, Lincoln, Neb.; Holy Trinity, Mitchell, S. Dak.; St. John's Parsons, Kan.; also Chaplain of Senate of Nebraska Legislature; of Neb. State Penitentiary, Lincoln; of Masonic Lodge, at Lincoln; and also at Parsons, Kan. Was a Republican in politics.

Was married, in 1867, to Harriet G. Josselyn. Children: (1) Elizabeth Hervey Harris, who married E. B. Corse; (2) Charles Gilbert Harris; (3) Matilda Warren Harris, who died May 21, 1870; (4) Minnie Howland Harris, who died 1874; (5) Mabel Gertrude Harris, who died 1874; (6) Guy Clarkson Harris; and (7) Carroll Francis, who died 1885.

COL. GEORGE P. HART.

He entered college from Lockport, N. Y., in 1858; and was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Sophomore year he left and went to some other college; this he left the next year and entered the army as 1st Lieut., Battery A, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery; then was Ordnance Officer, 4th Army Corps, on the Staff of Maj. Gen. Keyes; saw hard service; was Ass. Adj. Gen. at Camp Barry, Washington, D. C., and rose to rank of Colonel. After the war, he became a successful stock-broker in New York City; had winter place in Florida, where Col. Hart's "orange groves" became well known; and he was appointed Commissioner from Florida to the Paris Exposition of 1878. Our Class Report of '82 says he married, June 18, 1874, Helen Green Powers, a lady "of great intelligence and culture"; d. June 24, 1881. There was no report of children; nor since that date has the class received any information with reference to himself.

This is much to be regretted. Many of us remember him as an interesting fellow, and more or less intimate with some of our very best men.

REUBEN STEADMAN HAZEN. *Died Williamstown, Oct. 2, 1859.*

He entered college from Canterbury, Conn., 1858, and died in West College after a brief illness near the opening of our Sophomore year. He was a member of the Mills Theo. and Delta Upsilon Societies.

After his death the class passed resolutions mentioning his "commendable faithfulness as a scholar," his "fraternal devotion as a friend" and his "undeviating consistency as a Christian."

COL. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

Born, Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 20, 1842; son of Mark Hopkins and Mary Hubbell, and descended from Electa Sergeant, dau. of Abigail Will-

iams (sister of Col. Eph. Williams), and her husband, Col. Mark Hopkins, of the Revolution, Yale, 1755, and brother of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, R. I.; prepared for college with Prof. I. N. Lincoln; entered Sept., 1858; graduated in '62; was Marshal at our Biennial parade and Supper; on its Committee of Arrangements; member of Association of Muscle; treasurer of Lyceum of Natural History; Poet for 'Technian at Adelphic Union Ex., and was made Class Secretary at the time of our Class Day elections,—but resigned, a year or two later, on account of being with the army. During the course, he wrote several of our best college songs; was a member of Delta Psi, took A. B. and A. M. in course, and LL. B. at Columbia.

Graduated, after studying law with David Dudley Field also, from Columbia Law School, in 1872. Entered military service, Sept., 1862, as Capt. 37th Mass. Vol., and remained till Lee's surrender; became Maj., Lieut. Col., and Brevet. Col.; commanded a regiment in the last campaign; received two brevets for gallantry in action; after the war was nearly a year with Gen. Armstrong at Hampton, and assisted Gen. Schofield in the reconstruction; came to Washington in '72 as Chief Clerk and Associate Reporter of the U. S. Court of Claims; has been a member of Associated Charities, Chairman Finance Com.; Garfield Hospital, Ex. Com.; Legal Aid Soc., trustee; Washington Humane Soc., Ex. Com.; Geo. Washington Univ., trustee, Vice Chairman of Board and on Ex. Com.; National Soc. of Fine Arts, Ex. Council and Ex. Com.; Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science; Wash. Acad. Sciences; Nat. Geographic Soc.; Am. Economic Assn.; Am. Political Science Assn.; D. of C. Council Nat. Civic Federation; Visitor West Point Mil. Acad.; Sons of Rev., Pres. D. C. Soc.; Loyal Legion, Chancellor; Soc. of Colonial Wars, and Delegate to International Peace Congress; D. of C. Historical Soc.; Washington Cosmos Club, Metropolitan Club, Sec. Chairman Ex. Com.; Alibi Club, Vice-P.; London Authors Club.

Author of "Apostles' Creed," Putnam, 1900, and occasional prose and verse,—some of both the latter of much greater value than his own brief statement would indicate. More than a million copies of his poem on "Free Silver" were distributed in the Presidential campaign of '96; and are said to have had a distinct influence on the campaign.

Married, Nov. 14, 1878, Charlotte Everett Wise, dau. Capt. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., and grandau. Edw. Everett. Children: (1) Charlotte Wise Hopkins, married Oct. 10, 1907, Dr. Henry S. Patterson, Williams, '96, son of Judge Edward Patterson, of New York; (2) Mary Hopkins, married Oct. 7, 1911, Crawford Blagden, son of our classmate. She died Aug. 12, 1912, leaving a son, Crawford Blagden, Jr., (3) Amos Lawrence Hopkins, b. Nov. 13, 1882, who studied at Harvard and is now with Wild & Co., of Boston, Cotton Merchants; (4) Archibald Hopkins, Jr., died Dec. 16, 1889, aged 5 years.

"Arcie" has, perhaps, shown more of certain of his father's judicial qualities than have any of his brothers. Notice the

spheres of influence that he has filled. Aside from these, too, Col. and Mrs. Hopkins, without great wealth or political prominence, have, for thirty years, occupied not only a foremost but what might be termed a commanding position in Washington society. Probably he has known well more eminent men in public and social life than any other graduate of the college. As has been already intimated, he has also exerted much influence as a writer, being the author of many communications and editorials on important questions in several of the most prominent newspapers of the country. Referring to his work in these, Dr. Edward Everett Hale said to the Secretary several years ago, "He is a very able man, very able." It would be difficult to find more valuable testimony.

WILLIAM NORTON HUDSON. *Died Pittsburgh, Pa., a little later than 1882.*

He came from Oberlin, O.—probably from Oberlin College—at the beginning of our Junior year, in 1860, and left in the summer of 1861, graduating at Oberlin in 1862. In Williams he was recognized, almost immediately, as a writer of unusual ability, taking a prize for an essay in the Quarterly; being made Junior editor of the 'Technian, and an orator at an Adelphic Union Ex. He was prominent also in a '62 Reading Club. He intended, upon graduating, to study law; but becoming temporarily local editor of the "Cleveland Leader," he continued in this work for ten years, meantime being twice elected to the Ohio Legislature. Ten years more, he edited the "Detroit Post and Tribune," and in 1882 went to Pittsburgh as editor of the "Commercial Gazette," where, soon after, he died. He never married.

CAPT. EDWARD RIDGEWAY HUTCHINS, M. D., Gaithersburg, Md.

Born, Concord, N. H., Oct. 24, 1841; son of George and Sarah T. Hutchins; prepared for college at Chandler Scientific School, Hanover, N. H., and in Prof. Lincoln's preparatory class, Williamstown, Mass.; entered Williams 1858, and left in 1860; appointed on Sophomore Moonlight, and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon; received A. B. from Williams, 1899; M. D. Jefferson Medical College, Phila., in 1867; studied at Jeff. Med. Col., '65-'67; afterwards at Harvard Med. School.

Enlisted in 1st Mass. inf., 1861, as private; Med. Cadet, May, 1861; Ass. Surgeon, 11th N. H. Reg., Sept., 1862; Ass. Surgeon U. S. A., Dec., 1862; served continuously in army till Dec., 1865; practiced medicine at Philadelphia, '66 to '70; went to Iowa for health; Prof. Chemistry, Iowa

Agricultural Col., '70-'72; Resigned, and Special Agent Interior Department, '72-'74; Secretary of Iowa Senate, one term; Comm. of Labor Statistics, eight years; Secretary Nat. Assn. of Labor Commissioners, three years; Sec. Grant Club, Des Moines; appointed Capt. Commissary U. S. A. by Pres. McKinley, May 25, 1898; Depot Commissioner, Tampa and Manilla; brought from the latter to die; has lived in Des Moines 35 years; homesteaded on 160 acres, summering at Lake Okoboji, Ia., and, later, in Maryland.

Presbyterian; Elder in old Pine St. Church, Philadelphia, also in Iowa. Republican; spoke for Nat. Comm. in twelve States in three Presidential campaigns. President Sons Am. Rev., Iowa, one year; Commander Croker Post, G. A. R., Des Moines, largest in State; on Staff (G. A. R.) Genls. Alger, Noble and five other Nat. Commanders; Member Assn. Spanish War Veterans; first Commander Gen. Lawton Camp. Delivered many lectures and political and temperance speeches; last year published a book of 500 pages on "The War of the Sixties," Neale Publishing Co., N. Y.

Married, Ap. 5, 1867, at Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. M. C. Smith. Mrs. Smith had one daughter, Mary W., who married, Ap. 16, 1885, W. P. Jaquith. She lives at Jersey City, N. J., and has one son, Frank. My own children are: (1) Sarah T. Hutchins, married, in Des Moines, Ap. 22, 1889, Judge L. B. Callendar, and lives in South Dakota, summering at Lake Okoboji, Ia. She has one dau., Margaret; (2) George Hutchins married, in Des Moines, June 22, 1889, Eunice Davenport, and has three children, Elizabeth, Mary and Russell. George died 1908. (3) Jennie D. Hutchins married in Des Moines, July 3, 1909, Judson C. Welliver; lives at Rockville, M., and has three children, Edward M., Allan D. and Sarah.

The influence in Williams to which he seems most indebted is "the life, so strong, so pure, so generous, of Dr. Mark Hopkins."

"Ned" will be remembered by most of us as an exceptionally attractive speaker. The Secretary once heard an address of his on Temperance. It was well conceived and delivered. Undoubtedly much of his evident political prominence in life has been owing to his gift in this direction.

REV. ROBERT GROSVENOR HUTCHINS. Garrettsville, Ohio.

Born, Ap. 25, 1838; entered Williams, Sept., 1858,—left the Class of '62 at the beginning of Junior year, and took a Senior year with '61. When, in 1859, '62 decided to have a Class Day at the end of its course, "R. G." was chosen Class Historian for Freshman year. His name appears in the General Catalogue as an A. B. of the Class of '61. He received an Hon. A. M. in 1870; and a D. D. from Marietta Col. in 1877.

He graduated from Andover Theo. Sem. in 1864; was pastor of Bedford Ch., Brooklyn, N. Y., several years; went to the First Congl. Ch.,

Columbus, Ohio; and to Plymouth Ch., Minneapolis, Minn. We hear of him also as pastor of the Woodland Ave. Pres. Ch., of Cleveland, Ohio; and, at present, he is at Garrettsville, Ohio. He himself does not seem to care for '62. Three letters written to him have failed to extract any information with reference either to himself or to James, his brother-in-law.

The account of his children, which I copy from a Report of the Class of '61, will interest us, because they are also the children of the sister of our classmate, James. "R. G." married Harriet Palmer James, Nov. 27, 1862; and Mary McWade Pierson, Oct. 22, 1902. His children are: (1) Alice Grosvenor Hutchins, b. Nov. 21, 1863; deceased. (2) Fannie Collins Hutchins, b. Oct. 19, 1866, a physician in Cleveland, Ohio; (3) Grace James Hutchins, b. March 18, 1868, deceased; (4) Robert Grosvenor Hutchins, Jr., b. Sept. 28, 1869, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, New York; (5) William James Hutchins, b. July 5, 1871, second in class at Yale, and Senior DeForest Medalist, eleven years pastor Bedford Pres. Ch., Brooklyn, and now Prof. Homiletics, Oberlin Theo. Sem.; has refused call to Union Theo. Sem.; (6) Francis Sessions Hutchins, b. Dec. 6, 1877, salutatorian at Williams in 1900, and a lawyer, firm of Baldwin & Hutchins, New York; (7) Frederick Thompson Hutchins, b. Aug. 5. 1879, deceased.

REV. WILLIAM ALBERT JAMES. *Died Jan. 13, 1892.*

Born, March 4, 1833, at West Killingly, Conn.; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, Class of '58; entered Williams Sept., '58, and graduated with '62; was President of the Mills Theo. Society; Vice-Pres. of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist., and a member of the 'Logian and the Delta Upsilon Societies; took A. B. and graduated from Union Theol. Sem. in 1865.

Studied at Union Theo. Sem., '63-'65; ordained pastor, Congl. Ch., at Chelsea, Vt., '67; preached there, '67-'70; at North Woodstock, Conn., '70-'75; at Marysville, Ohio, '75-'78; at Marshall, Mich, '78-'80. His health failed, but he supplied at different places for many years, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., near R. G. Hutchins, his brother-in-law. About 1890 he went to Pasadena, Cal., where he died.

He married, at Chelsea, Vt., in 1869, as he wrote to the Class Report of that year, "one of my recent converts." They had one son, Albert, born in 1870, who died in 1881 or 1882.

To some extent, perhaps because of his age, no man in the class appeared to be quite as serious minded as did James; but he had none of the bigotry and lack of charity for those whose natures occasionally tempted them into inconsistency that, in those days, were too often associated with a Puritanic attitude and manner. We all liked him for his gentleness and gentlemanliness, even those who could not fail, occasionally, to feel that the very pres-

ence of one so faithful to every obligation and so trustworthy on every occasion was, more or less, of a rebuke to many of their own constitutional tendencies.

DR. HENRY DEWITT JOY. *Died April 14, 1907.*

Born, New York City, June 12, 1841; son of Joseph Franklin Joy and Anna Maria Conrad; prepared at Smith's Private School; entered college, Sept., 1859, as a Freshman in the Class of '63. His third year, according to the Catalogue, he took, as a Senior, with '62; then, for some reason, he seems to have taken his omitted Junior year, or part of it, with '64, and received his B. A. with '63 when they graduated. He was a 'Technian and a Delta Psi and received an A. M. in 1889; and M. D. from Columbia in '66.

He studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; practiced there for many years, was an Inspector of its Board of Health, and, later, lived at New Brighton on Statan Island.

He married, June 14, 1876, Abbie Thorpe. One son survives him.

A letter from his family, since his death, refers me, for further items, to the "Williams College, Class of '63, Book."

ALLEN N. LEET, JR. *Died in 1883.*

He was in the class part of our Sophomore, and most, if not all, of our Junior year. In college, he was one of our best musicians, being first pianist and organist in the Mendelssohn Society, as well as Basso in the Pierian Quintette Club. He also had recognition as a writer, being a candidate, or, at least, discussed as a candidate for the editorship of the Quarterly. He was a member of the 'Technian and Delta Psi Societies.

For many years he was connected—as a writer, in one way or another—with the "New York Tribune." About 1881 he started the "Jersey City Churchman." It is reported that he was married.

REV. EVERETT E. LEWIS. Box 43, Haddam, Conn.

Born, Bristol, Conn., June 14, 1837; son of Gad and Hannah Maria (Linsley) Lewis; prepared for college at East Winsor Hill Acad., ranking second in his class; entered Williams in 1858; graduated in 1862; Curator, and also Secretary, of the Lyceum of Nat. History; Orator on Junior Exhibition; Disputant on an Adelphic Union Ex.; Vice-President of the 'Technian; took Natural History Oration on Commencement; and a Member of Mills Theological Soc., Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; took A. B. and A. M. in course.

Studied at Andover Theological Sem. from '64 to '67. Before that, was in the Christian Commission Service in the Army; taught, '62-3, at Red Hook, N. J.; and, '63-4, was principal of a Grammar School, at Bristol, Conn.; 1867-8, was studying and preaching occasionally; '68-'71, Acting

Pastor at Bethel, Vt.; 1871-1913, Pastor at Haddam, Conn.; Ordained and Installed, Jan. 17, 1872.

Has acted with the Republican Party in State and Nat. issues; been a member of the Pastoral Union in connection with Hartford Theological Seminary; of the Congregational Club for many years. A Corporate Member of the A. B. C. F. M., 1899-1909; had care of the town schools for eighteen or twenty years; published an address on the history of the church, and one in the 200 Anniversary Volume.

Married, June 21, 1870, Ellen A. Hurd, who died June 26, 1877, aged 37; had one child, Winifred M. Lewis, now residing at home with him.

The influences at Williams to which his life seems most indebted are "the general impression, first awakened through graduates, and deepened as the years passed, undoubtedly linked to the name of Mark Hopkins, who was then in his prime of influence if not of strength. The college tone and spirit were also very helpful."

Think of being, in this age, for forty years and more, the pastor of a single church! of knowing, guiding and watching the development of those who are now passing into old age, from the time when they were among the youngest in the Sunday School! Few men could have either the restfulness of spirit enabling them to live such a life with contentment to themselves, or the resourcefulness of mind to do it with acceptableness to others. Yet is not the Lewis whom we used to know in college—unless his stalwart, steadfast character has changed—the very one from whom we should anticipate such a record? For a period equal to the lifetime of most men he has been suggestive throughout the whole of his part of the Connecticut valley of all that is meant when men speak of lucid exposition, kindly ministration, patient industry and unwaveringly sound judgment.

BENJAMIN FRANK MATHER, JR. Albany, N. Y.

Son of Benj. F. Mather, of Williamstown, Mass. He entered college, Sept., 1858; and was with us till well into Junior year. Then he left, and went into his father's store. He was a member of the 'Technian and Alpha Delta Phi Societies, and was always well liked in the class,—one of our quiet men, not ambitious for prominence in its activities.

He remained in business in Williamstown for about thirty years, meantime interesting himself in village politics, and, for a while, serving in the Mass. State Legislature. About 1900, he moved to Albany, N. Y., and is now in business there. He married, in 1861, Sarah Sherman, and has had one son, Frederick, who was in the Class of '85, at Williams.

REV. ALEXANDER MOSS MERWIN. *Died Feb. 2, 1905.*

Born, Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 3, 1839; son of Timothy and Hannah Merwin; prepared for college at the Burr and Benton Sem., Manchester, Vt.; entered college in Sept., 1858; left '62, at the end of Sophomore year, and, later, entered '63. In college he was Treasurer of the Mills Theological Soc., belonged to the Art. Assn., Lyceum of Nat. Hist., 'Logian and Delta Upsilon Societies. For further information, see statistics of '63. He took A. B. and A. M. in course; and Hon. A. M. from Yale in 1880.

He graduated from Princeton Theo. Sem. in 1866. He was in the service of the U. S. Sanitary, and also of the Christian, Commission, at times, during the war. For nineteen years later, he was a Presbyterian Missionary in Valparaiso, Chili, where, with a congregation of 300 and a membership of 150, he built the first Protestant Church there, together with a home for needy children, costing over $6,000.00, and published a newspaper. Subsequently, he became Superintendent of Spanish work for the Pres. Board of Home Missions in Southern California, living at Pasadena.

He married, Oct. 3, 1866, Elizabeth Burnham, and had two children, Mary A. Merwin, unmarried, now a missionary to the Mexicans of Southern California; and William B. Merwin, in real estate and insurance in Los Angeles, and living at Pasadena, Cal. The latter married, July 28, 1908, and has one child, Mary Bell.

Merwin blended, with plenty of intellectual ability and moral courage, a remarkably gentle and conciliatory manner and disposition, which those who met him, in later life, found to be still characteristic of him. For further particulars, consult the Reports of '63.

JAMES BETTS METCALF. *Died in New York City, Feb. 1, 1896.*

Born, in New York City, May 13, 1843; son of James Whiting Metcalf and Maria Caroline Betts; entered Williams, Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62. College activities he avoided, being one of the two who, Senior year, were members of neither Literary Society. But his name appears on a Junior year, '62, "Association of Muscle," probably a ball team; and he was on the Mock Schedule Committee in connection with Junior Exhibition, and a member of Kappa Alpha. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, and an LL. B. in Yale in 1864.

He practiced law until 1872 or '73, when he entered Wall St., as partner of the firm of Brayton Ives & Co. The firm name was afterwards changed to J. B. Metcalf & Co,, of which he was the senior member, when he died. He resided in New York City.

He was a member of the Conn. Society of the Cincinnati (Treasurer);

Sons of Revolution, (Board of Governors); Soc. of War of 1812; of Colonial Wars; of N. Y. Stock Exchange (Board of Governors); University Club; Riding Club; N. Y. Yacht Club; and Larchmont Yacht Club.

He married Annie Tiffany Cutting, March 31, 1869. She died March 7, 1911. Children:—(1) Mabel, born Nov. 24, 1870, and married Harris Fahnestock, Ap. 16, 1896, and has three children,—Harris, Ruth and Faith. (2) Bryce Metcalf, former architect-student, Mass. Inst. Tech., was born Dec. 10, 1874, and married Suzette T. Hall, on Nov. 2, 1905; has no children.

"Jim" was one of the youngest and handsomest men of our class,—a mere boy, and regarded by most of us as such from the time he entered to the time he graduated. But when he became a post-graduate he showed that he had the right stuff in him. He made his own way, depending little upon outside help, either in his business life or domestic life. The Secretary happened to meet him, a few years before he died, on Wall St., N. Y. He had just moved into a new set of offices; and it evidently gave him pleasure to take an old classmate through them. Both he himself and his really luxurious surroundings indicated prosperity. "I'll tell you the secret of my life," he said. "You know, in college, I had no ambition. It's been the same since I left college; and that's the thing that has saved me. Amid the speculative temptations of Wall St., I've known enough not to reach so far as to risk too much." I thought this a pretty good diagnosis of his own character, and explanation of his unmistakably creditable and successful career.

DEAN GEORGE FRANKLIN MILLS. 46 Amity St., Amherst, Mass.

Born, South Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 25, 1839; son of Benj. F. Mills and Jane Sophia (Butler) Mills; prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Class '57, ranking as one of the first four; entered Williams in 1857; was in '61 one year, and, Sophomore year, entered '62; graduated with '62. While in college, no man in the class took quite as many of the highest honors in as many of its various activities as he did. In scholarship, he was always so near the top that the difference between him and the leader was practically indistinguishable. He was given the Latin Oration on Junior Ex. and the Latin Salutatory at Commencement. In speaking, he took the first prize in the Class of '61, at the Freshman Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex. In writing, he was elected Sophomore Historian of '62 for that year, and one of the two editors of the intercollegiate University Quarterly. In executive work, he had, in '61, some sort of a Class

Presidency, so Noble says in his Report of 1902, and, in '62, he was Library Inspector, Treasurer, and First President, Senior year, of the 'Technian. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Societies; and took A. B. and A. M. in course. He was also our Class Secretary from 1863 to 1872, though, for some reason, he used to sign himself Secretary *pro tem.*

He says that, after graduating, he was a student "in the school of experience;" teacher in Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, 1862-1881; in Europe, 1881-2; Principal, Greylock Institute, 1882-1890; Professor of Latin and English in Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., 1890-1907; also Treasurer of Mass. Ag. Col., 1892-1907; Dean of Ag. Col., 1907 to the present.

He was baptized in the Episcopal Church; in early manhood, joined Congl. Ch. in So. Williamstown; in 1894, confirmed in Grace Ch., Amherst; soon after elected Senior Warden, which position he still holds. In 1860, cast his first vote for Lincoln and Republican candidates for State offices; voted for Cleveland in 1884; but has usually been a Republican; has had no connection with other political parties; nor with "institutions, clubs, societies, local or national." The real reason is because George has never lived in or near large cities, where he would have been drawn into such things in spite of his own wishes; but the reason that he gives is that "My work in the care and teaching of boys, and as Professor in College, has been very exacting, and has claimed and received constant and unremitting attention." My interest in "religious, political, educational or social movements has been that of a private citizen"—except, George, when making very effective stump speeches, one of which the Secretary happens to have heard,—"doing every day's work in a quiet way, and quite out of the way of 'initiative or achievement.' The few pamphlets and addresses produced have been local in character and interest; taken altogether, they are hardly to be dignified as making even one list."

Was married to Miss Jennie Louisa Hubbell, Ap. 16, 1868. She is still living; and has one child, Franklin Hubbell Mills, b. Jan. 27, 1870; graduated at Williams with high standing in '93; married, Sept. 15, 1905, to Georgiana Wood Adams, who has one child, Mary Mills, b. Jan. 27, 1908. F. H. Mills is in business at 111 Broadway, and resides at 901 Lafayette Ave., New York City.

"The men whom I knew at Williams, I regard as the influence to which my life seems most indebted; of the Faculty, Dr. Hopkins, Prof. Bascom, and Prof. Phillips; of the class, the men whom the College has fitly honored."

Those acquainted with the students, who, between '62 and '90, came to Williams College from the Greylock Institute, know how excellent were the results of the work that George had done with them, whether judged by its effects upon their scholarship or their character. It is evident, too, from the history of

his connection with the Agricultural College that he has been continuing the same quality of service there. It has to be confessed, however, as he himself intimates in his report, that the life that he has led has not been such as to make him particularly "conspicuous." But the same is true of others in the class; and some of them have had opportunities which in his case have been lacking. Besides this, no one who knows what George's career has been does not respect him more—much more—than he would otherwise, on account of the very choice in life which is chiefly responsible for making the result what it has been. Soon after we graduated, a fire destroyed his father's "Greylock Institute." It was rebuilt with a mortgage, just before the financial depression of 1872-'80; and the family had need of all the assistance that it could get. Once, as I know, and twice, as I have heard, George had an opportunity to take a position in college as "conspicuous" as any then held by any of his classmates. Had he accepted the offer, and, because starting upwards early in life, entered upon a career of exactly the same kind as that of Carter, not one in the class would have classified the result among things "unexpected." But no; George chose the "good part," the "narrow way," because it seemed to him to be clearly "the path of duty." Once, when consulted by a Trustee with reference to the Presidency of a larger institution than Williams, the Secretary directed attention to a brilliant man for the very reason that this man had "denied himself" and "taken up his cross," in a way exactly paralleling George's action. One who gives such advice—to say nothing of suggestions derived from other experiences—is sometimes forced to conclude that "the world" does not always estimate values correctly. It is encouraging to think that we are all getting near a weighing place where the world's estimates are not always considered final.

CAPT. FREDERICK WILLIAM MITCHELL. Office of the Commissioner, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Born at Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1841; son of Alexander Coffin Mitchell and Cornelia H. (Macy) Mitchell; prepared for college at "Styles," Sussex Co., N. J.; Claverack Acad., Columbia Co., N. Y.; "Swans," Williamstown, Mass.; and Phillips Ac., Andover; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; left, to go to the war, in 1861. In college, was a Mar-

shal's Aid at the Freshman Wake; in Assn. of Muscle; as substitute, played ball with Amherst at Westfield; Chess Umpire when Anstice, Brewster and Snow defeated Amherst; Chairman of the Comm. of Arrangements at the Sophomore Biennial Jubilee; Chairman of the Mock Schedule Comm. burlesquing Junior Ex.; a member of the Class Eating Club; the 'Logian; and the Alpha Delta Phi societies. Received A. B. from Williams in 1905.

He was the first man who left college for the war, the class escorting him to the station. He enlisted, Ap. 23, 1861, as a private in Co. G., N. Y. State Mil.; discharged, Aug., '61; enlisted, Nov. 15, '61, in Co. B, McClelland's Dragoons; was promoted, Jan., '62, to Company Clerk; May, '62, to Corporal; July, '62, to Sergeant; joined Co. I, 12th Ill. Cavalry promoted, Jan., '63, 2d Lieut.; then 1st Lieut., and, March 15, '64, Captain; mustered out, March 17, '65; '65-'67, mining in Cal. and Territories; after that, lumbering in Central Penna.; druggist in Chicago, Ill.; fruit farmer in Benton Harbor, Mich.; travelling agent; and, finally, Clerk in Pension Off., Washington, D. C., since about 1880.

He has always been a Republican; is a member of the G. A. R.; of the Loyal Legion—been in the Council for two years; and of the Mayflower Assn. of D. C. He says that he has written "a few war and other sketches of no special value." The Secretary, however, has found them well written and interesting; and taken care to provide place for them in the Scrap Book of Class Pamphlets, etc., that is to be sent to the College Library.

He married, Ap. 22, 1869, Caroline Cooper Grimwood; and has one child,—Guy Elliott Mitchell, b. Ap. 12, 1870; married, Aug. 22, 1899, Madeline Bloudy, and has two children,—Dorothy Elliott, and Margaret.

The various college activities in which "Fred." was prominent, as well as his promptness in enlisting without waiting even to apply for a commission as some others did, are sufficient of themselves to show why he was one of the most interesting, alert and popular men that it was possible for a class to contain. He was a good scholar, but, like others, inclined to be irregular; and he belonged to a prominent family; but, like others again, he did not find so much money to go around but that he has been obliged in life to work his own way; and if you call at the Pension Bureau in Washington you will find that he has worked his way upward. A few years ago he was ill in a hospital; and, while there, became so impressed with the dearth of things with which to amuse sick children that, since then, he has prepared and distributed among such something like two thousand large pasteboard cards, on each of which he has pasted a number of the most interesting illustrations and pictures that he could any-

where collect. It is characteristic of him to do a kindly thing like this, of which no one else, perhaps, would think. He and his attractive wife live in Washington in winter; and spend their holidays and summers with their son who has a country place near by.

ALBERT MUNROE MOORE.

He was in the class from Sept., 1858, to August, '59, taking the prize on the Freshman Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex. Afterwards, it was said, that he went to Harvard University, studied law, and practiced at Lowell, Mass., which was his home before entering Williams. He has never paid any attention to any of the requests for information sent him by any of the class Secretaries; nor, so far as can be ascertained, has any man in the class ever heard from him since he left us. He was a 'Logian, and member of Delta Upsilon.

PRESIDENT JOHN HENRY MORLEY. Montevidio, Minn.

Born, Jan. 3, 1840, at Hartford, Conn.; son of Rev. Sardis B. and Anna C. (Treat) Morley; prepared for college at home with his father; entered Williams, 1858; left, '62, Freshman year, and graduated with '63; was on Junior Ex.; Junior year, Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; Historical Oration at Commencement; member of '63 Base Ball Club, 'Technian, Secretary and President; and Phi Beta Kappa. Took A. B. and A. M. in course, and received LL. D. from Williams in 1900.

Graduated from Andover Theo. Sem. in 1866; Pastor Congl. Ch., Magnolia, Iowa, 1866-9; Sioux City, 69-'76; Winona, Minn., '76-'83; Park Ch., St. Paul, '83-'84; Supt. Congl. Miss. Society for Minnesota, '84-1900; Pres. Fargo College, 1900-'06; Pastor, Springfield, Vt., 1906-'09; Turner's Falls, Mass., 1910-1913; Pres. Windom College from 1913.

Connected with Christian Commission 6 mo. during the war; Member of Minn. Congl. Club; Nat. Educational Assn.; Nat. Geog. Soc.; Republican and Independent in Politics; raised the endowment and developed Fargo Acad. to a College; is now endowing and equipping Windom College, Montevideo, Minn.; been Trustee of Coleton Col., Minn., Chicago Theol. Sem., Faro Col., N. D., and now of Windom Col., and chairman of its Endowment Comm.

Has written pamphlets on Relative Place of Amusements; Theological Attitude of Congregationalism; Hist. of First Congl. Ch., Winona, Minn.; Sermon on Laying Corner-Stone of New Church; on Immortality of Soul; Address on Inauguration as Pres. of Fargo Col.; Reports as Supt. of Missions, 1885-'99; Editor and Publisher of monthly "Pilgrim," 1885-'94.

Married Edith Theodosia Johnson, Oct. 12, 1871. Children: (1) Frank Johnson Morley, b. June 5, 1875; grad. Univ. Minn., 1896; a lawyer in Minneapolis, who mar. Florence Leyman Keller, June 5, 1906, and has one child, William Keller, b. Sept. 19, 1909; (2) Edward T. Morley, stock

farmer, Jordan, Minn.; grad. High School and Business College, Minn., who mar., June 26, 1902, Edna Grace Whitcomb, and has one child, Edward Whitcomb, born Ap. 2, 1905; (3) Clara Edith Morley, graduate of Univ. Minn., of 1901, a Phi Beta Kappa, specialized on Hist. and Eng., Lit. Student at Radcliffe, taught in High Schools and at Wheton Col., address, now at Turner's Falls, Mass.

The influence at Williams to which he feels most indebted is the character and teaching of Mark Hopkins.

Morley's record speaks for itself. For further particulars consult the Reports of the Class of '63.

NICHOLAS MURRAY. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Born in Elizabethtown, N. J.. Sept. 6, 1842; son of Rev. Dr. Nicholas and Eliza J. Murray; prepared for college in Elizabethtown; entered Will., Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. In college, where his name is recorded as Nicholas Rhees Murray, he was an editor of the Quarterly; had an oration at Commencement; was a President of the 'Technian, a member of the Art Association, Class Eating Club, and Sigma Phi; took an A. B. at Williams, and LL. B., in 1867, at Columbia.

In the war he served as Lt. and Qtr. Mtr. in 131st N. Y. S. V. Later, he was reported to be a lawyer in New York; but went into the Johns Hopkins University at its opening in 1876, where, for years, he has been Chief Librarian, and Director of the University Publications.—To quote from Griffin: "For both positions, but especially for management of the Johns Hopkins Press, which was organized for the issuing of the various publications of the University, his executive ability and his literary judgment and taste qualified him in an unusual degree. His retirement, in 1908, was in consequence of a nervous breakdown, which made release from administrative cares desirable, if not imperative. His colleagues parted from him with deep regret. He was active in the organization of the University Club of Baltimore in 1887." He has never married.

He writes to the Secretary from Florence, Italy, under date of Sept. 16, 1912, "Your note revives the memories of our early essays in literature, which you have since followed with such success. I have read most, if not all, of your books with satisfaction, both with themselves and as a work of a man of '62. You ask as to my precise title. Just now, perhaps, "globe-trotter" is most descriptive. I retired from my active duties at Johns Hopkins four years ago, and, since then, have been abroad almost continuously. I spent some time in the far east; but, just now, am in Italy. The Registrar of the Johns Hopkins always has my address. Thanking you for reviving memories of the good old days, and with best wishes to all the old comrades."

Of the experiences in Williams to which his life seems most indebted he says that "the old classic training, the influence through life of the

ideas of Mark and Albert Hopkins, and the college debating societies now seem to me to have been most potent."

In the letter already quoted from Griffin, the writer speaks of the fund of information and of critical suggestiveness apparently at the disposal of Murray whenever one met him. This is what those of us who knew him well would expect. The Secretary can recall now an essay of his on Dryden that he once read before the class. It seemed, at the time, to manifest more critical ability than any of our classmates up to that period had exhibited. The same trait was in evidenec when examining articles contributed to the *Quarterly*. One wonders whether "Nick" can recall a dark, rainy night when, pocketing all the contributions of this sort that could be found, he went with another of the editors—both in search of something particularly bright and agreeable—to see John Denison; and then, constituting themselves a quorum of the *Quarterly* board, dragged the latter down to the "Darkey's," and spent three full hours there, not injuring their eyes by the attention that they gave to the manuscripts, but materially invigorating soul and stomach with the exercise that they gave to their mouths. Oh, those blessed days—and nights—of youth!

HON. AND REV. CHARLES PICKNEY HOLBROOK NASON. 1714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Born, Sept. 7, 1842, at Newburyport, Mass.; third child of Rev. Elias Nason (of the Class of '35, Brown University, and a descendant of the Nasons of Ipswich, a clergyman, editor, author and lecturer) and Mira Ann Bigelow of Farmington, Mass.; prepared for college by private tuition and High School (Great Falls), Somersworth, N. H.; entered Williams, Sept., '58, and graduated with '62. While in College, was one of the base ball players in both games with Amherst, *i. e.*, in '59 and '60; a member of the Assn. of Muscle; Flutist and Basso in the Instrumental and Glee Club; on the Song Committee and a Toast Orator at our Soph. Biennial Banquet; in Soph. Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; on Junior Ex.; and had a Commencement Oration. He was a Library Inspector of the 'Technian, and a member of the Class Eating Club and Alpha Delta Phi. He received A. B. and A. M. in course, and a D. D. from Williams in 1899.

After graduating, he was a correspondent, Secretary, Voluntary aide, and Regimental Chaplain in the Army of the Potomac; then, in '64, '65, in the office of the Capitol Extension at Washington; in '66-'70, in the

insurance business in Chicago and Cincinnati; in '70-'73, in Andover Theo. Sem.; '72-'74, acting pastor of the Lafayette St. Pres. Ch., Buffalo, N. Y.; '74-'87, pastor of Central Congl. Ch., Chelsea, Mass.; '87-1901, pastor of the Second Pres. Ch., Germantown, Pa., meantime, from April to Aug., 1889, exchange pastor of American Ch. at Paris, France; 1901-1913 has been U. S. Consul at Grenoble, France; intends to resign, and return to America this year.

He was Chairman of the High School Committee at Chelsea, Mass.; Member of the N. E. Historic Genecological Soc., Boston; A. B. C. Foreign Missions (life); Penn. Hist. Soc.; N. E. Soc. of Penn.; a founder of Site and Relic Soc. of Germantown, Pa.; Pres. Penn. Alumni Assn. of Williams; on Editorial Comm. Pres. Board of Education; Member of Foreign Students' Committee, at the University of Grenoble; also of various local clubs, University and others, Philadelphia. Has been a public lecturer, and has published various discourses, etc., in pamphlet form.

He married, at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1870, Helen Augusta Bond, and has had two children,—Agnes Clara Nason, born May 1, 1875; died March 28, 1876; and Harold Bond Nason, born March 5, 1877. The latter ranked high in the Princeton Class of '98, and is a successful musician, for which profession he showed great aptitude when quite young. He resides in Philadelphia; but, after '98, studied for years in Europe,—a fact which, undoubtedly, had much to do with "Charley's" change from the Germantown Church to the Grenoble Consulate. H. B. Nason, throughout his college course, was an organist in large churches in Philadelphia; later, after study in Europe, appeared in concerts in London, Paris, and other places; and is now Director and President of the Leschetizky School of Music, Philadelphia. He married, Ap. 23, 1907, Cornelia Antoinette LaVie, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; no children.

I have had no end of trouble in getting hold of Charlie's record. This seemed all the more troublesome to me because the delay in sending it appeared unaccountable. It did not at all accord with my previous conceptions of his character. Now, in response to four letters of mine, almost a year after he had written and sent his report, I find that it was delayed in this country by what was a pure accident. But at last it has reached me. To tell the truth, I am as much pleased because of its confirming my opinion of what he would do as because of its contributing to the completeness of the Class Report. If he had not made out and sent his record it would have been the first time that I had ever heard of his not doing what was expected of him. It is this characteristic of always attending to his own business, and being interested in business in general, that probably explains why, having reached an age when preachers begin to fear, at least,

that they may be losing their hold on the sympathies of the young, he should have given up his exceptionally successful ministerial work in order to accept an asylum, as it were, in a consulate. Charlie seems to enjoy his life there. He says:

"It is a varied life, that of an American Consul. Many Americans, and, from time to time, Williams men, come to this inviting center as merchants, visitors and students. Ninety American students were at the Grenoble University last year out of over fourteen hundred foreign students of thirty different nationalities. So you see we keep in touch with the student world." In another note to the former Secretary, he speaks thus of the Class Reunion of 1912: "If my physical absence is a source of regret to you and my fellow classmates, it is a thousand times more so to myself. . . . The health of Mrs. Nason, and the leaving her alone after a long sickness, was naturally a first consideration. I wish I could see you each, and call the name, and hear the story of each, and catch the echo of a possible song—for we still sing, some of us perhaps in memory at least; and, if it might be of interest, tell you something of what has befallen your 'Alphabetic Charlie' since we burnt the books and broke ranks and, feeling the days before us, went forth to meet them. . . . I would join with you at this time, and with all who are assembling for the Commencement events, in deep appreciation of what our Alma Mater has been and done for us and all her children, and in the best of wishes for her growing influence and growing power for good to the many who shall yet enter her gates."

FRANKLIN E. NETTLETON. 1536 Washington St., Scranton, Pa.

Born, Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1838; son of Edward Nettleton and Harriet (Clark) Nettleton; prepared for college at Falley Sem., Fulton, N. Y.; entered Williams, 1858; left, 1859; member of Delta Upsilon.

Shoe Merchant and Insurance Agent, 1860-'67, Fulton, N. Y.; Agent of Providence Life Ins. Co., at Pittsburgh, 1867-'68; Boot and Shoe Merchant, Scranton, 1868-'88; after 1888 resided in Lake Helen, Florida, till 1898; since then, in De Land, Florida.

Member Presbyterian Church, Fulton, N. Y.; Congregational, Lake Helen, Fla.; Presbyterian, First, Second, and Crown Ridge, Scranton, Pa.; Sec'y Oswego S. S. Assn., 1860; Pres. County, and Florida State S. S. Assn. in 1892, etc.; and of U. P. S. C. E., 1893; Sec'y Lackawanna and Wyoming County S. S. Assn., eight years; Director Rollins College, Fla.; Lincoln Memorial College, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; President Girls' Industrial Home and School, Grace Nettleton Memorial, Cumberland Gap. Tenn.; Organizer and Manager ditto, 1900-1912.

Married, May 1, 1865, at Fulton, N. Y., Marion Francis Smith, whom Noble describes as a beautiful, sweet, earnest, devoted, Christian woman. She died at Scranton, Pa., in 1913; had one child, Grace Marion, born May 16, 1870, at Scranton, and died Feb. 3, 1883.

Nettleton tells me that a tract of his, entitled "The Soul's Cry and the Savior's Answer,"—a series of 36 questions and answers taken from the Bible—"has been translated and printed in Spanish, English, Japanese, Chinese, dialects of India, and been circulated around the world." Anybody who can say this of any of his writings, especially of any distinctly designed to do good work, ought to feel grateful, and he deserves to be thanked, as well as congratuated, by his classmates.

JOHN DENTON NICOLL. *Died Oct. 13, 1863.*

He entered the class Freshman year from New Windsor, N. Y.; but before the end of Sophomore year was obliged to leave on account of ill health. He was a member of the 'Logian Soc., and of Delta Upsilon.

Later. he studied medicine; but, while in Kings County Hospital, contracted typhoid fever and died. He married, May 15, 1861, Helen Irene Lee. She died, Dec. 16, 1871; no children reported.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER NIMS. 40 Harvard St., Springfield, Mass.

Born, Sullivan, N. H., Ap. 20, 1838; son of Seth Nims and Maria Frost; prepared for Col. at Kimball Union Acad., Class of '58; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. He was appointed on Junior Exhibition, and had a Commencement Oration; was Sec. of the Lyceum of Nat. History, a Member of Mills Theological Society, the Class Eating Club, the 'Logian and Delta Kappa Epsilon. Took A. B. and A. M. in course; and M. D. from Univ. of Vermont in 1864.

Studied in University of Vt., and in College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; Ass. Surgeon, 1st Vt. Vol. Cavalry, '64-'65; Ass. Physician, Retreat for Insane, Brattleboro, Vt., from Feb. 14, 1866, to Dec. 14, 1868; Ass. Supt. and Physician Northampton (Mass.) State Lunatic Hospital, from Dec. 14, 1868-Oct. 1, 1885; Supt. and Physician in the same, '85 to June 1, '97.

Member Congl. Ch., Sullivan, N. H.; Edwards Congl. Ch., Northampton, Mass.; Park Congl. Ch., Springfield, Mass.; Trustee of Clark School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass., 1885-1913; Member Vermont Medical Soc.; Mass. Med. Soc.; New England Psychological Soc.; American Medico Psychological Assn.

Married, Sept. 5, 1867, Elizabeth E. De Lano. She died, May 15, 1895; had one child, Edward Earle Nims, b. July 29, 1870; died July 26, 1876.

E. B. Nims married, June 23, 1897, Inez M. Field. She has two children, Helen M. Nims, b. Ap. 24, 1901, and Edith Nims, b. June 2, 1905.

Nims was the tallest and biggest well proportioned man of the class; and his ideals were as tall and his heart as big as himself.

He was always on hand when anything was going on, especially in the way of fun; but never lost the dignity naturally attaching to his proportions. In fact, he occupied a position in the class not wholly dissimilar to that of a pet elephant. When the "Old Uns" started, he was put at the head of the table as the best possible man to be successful, if it became necessary to sit down on anything too uppish. What rest he must have been able to bring to the turbulent inmates of his asylums! Physically as well as mentally, he was fitted to become the expert master in his department of study and practice that all who knew of him acknowledged him to be. There have been times in the years past, when one, at least, of the class has thought of him as just the man with whom, after a few months, he himself might be able to find a settlement! But, alas! Nims has now retired; and the pleasure of contemplating such a future is no longer available.

REV. MASON NOBLE. Inverness, Fla.

Born, New York City, Sept. 12, 1842; son of Rev. Mason Noble, D. D., and Ann Catharine Pleasants, of Harrodsburg, Ky., (descended from William Randolph, gt-grandfather of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, and ancestor of R. E. Lee); prepared for college at Rittenhouse Ac., Washington, D. C., and spent Freshman year in Columbian Col., now George Wash. Univ.; entered Williams in Sept., '59, and graduated with '62. He was one of the youngest, but, according to Professor Perry, as stated in a reminiscence of his about graduates, one of the fourteen ablest men in the class. He was Poet at an Adelphic Union Ex., a Vice-President of the 'Logian, a Vice-President of the Lyceum of Nat. History, and a member Columbian Omega Kappa and Enosinian Societies. Took A. B. and A. M. in course, and was given an LL. D. by the Nashville College of Law in 1903. He was our Class Secretary from 1872 to 1912.

After graduating, defective eye-sight prevented him from entering the army; but in '64, he served in the Sanitary Commission, and in '65, as Chaplain at Fort Adams; in '65, graduated from Union Theo. Sem.; took a fourth year in Andover Theo. Sem.; was stated supply in Canaan, Conn., eighteen months, '66-'68, then was called to a pastorate of the neighboring church at Sheffield, Conn., where he stayed from '68 to '81. When ordained there, the opening exercises were by his brother, now Chas. Noble, D. D., Prof. of Eng., Iowa Univ.; sermon by his brother, now Frank Noble, D. D., of Falls Church, Va.; ordaining prayer by his father, Mason Noble, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and the charge by his brother, George P. Noble, Wms., '65, of a Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn—all of whom had received degrees from Williams. In '81, partly for health, he went to

Florida; then, for two years, did literary and supply work near Boston; then was Prof. of Theology and of Greek at Talladega, Ala., and Gregory Institute, Wilmington, N. C.; then home missionary in Florida; from '92 to 1908, he was pastor of the Congl. Ch., Lake Helen, Fla.; then resigned; and is now livng with a son in Inverness, Fla.

He helped organize the Congl. National Council at Oberlin, in 1871; and has been a member of half its ten triennial sessions three times from Mass., and twice from Fla., a delegate from the latter to International Council at Boston, 1889. In Sheffield, served three years as Superintendent of Schools; three years, President of the South Florida Chautauqua; and twelve years Trustee of Rollins College; Trustee also of the Atlanta Theo. Sem.; although pastor of a church, he was, for ten years successively, President of the Town Council of Lake Helen, and personally rewrote all the town ordinances and put new things into them. He declined re-election, after ten years' service, and was elected Mayor by a *unanimous* vote. He was also President of the Lake Helen School Trustees.

He married, Sept. 12, 1867; Mary E. Adam; children, (1) (George) Adam Noble, born June 23, 1868, was in Rittenhouse Acad., Washington, and Oberlin Col. for a while, then in the Spanish war, and is now Electrical Supt. and Gen'l Eng'r Southern Phosphate Development Co.; unmarried. (2) Katharine Pleasant Noble, b. Feb. 2, 1870; studied at Robbins Sc., Norfolk, Conn.; Nat. Normal Univ., Ohio, and is with the Berkshire Power Co., Canaan, Conn.; unmarried. (3) Rose Noble, b. Sept. 6, 1872; educated at Robbins Sc. and Nat. Nor. Univ., is, by choice, a primary teacher and lives at Jacksonville, Fla., unmarried. (4) Mason Noble, Jr., b. Oct. 10, 1874, Robbins School, and in Spanish war, farmer in Canaan, Conn.; married Minnie C. Cake, of Penna., and has three children, Mary Elizabeth, Mason, (fourth in direct line), and Hugh. (5) John Adair Noble, b. Dec. 30, 1879, ed at prep, dept. Robbins College; lives at home. (6) Samuel Charles Noble, called Carl, b. Dec. 26, 1881; Rollins Col., A. B., 1905; LL. B. at Stetson; lawyer in Jacksonville, Fla.; married Alleen Butler, Nov. 16, 1912. (7) Joseph Franklin Noble, b. 1886; d. 1888.

No one can read over the list of activities, in which Noble has taken a prominent part, without receiving a deeper impression than otherwise of the constant influence everywhere exerted by the graduates of a college like Williams. By profession he has been a preacher; but he has been a leader, too, in education and politics; and, though he says nothing about the fact, undoubtedly a leader also in everything that makes for literary and social culture. The seeds of the smallest educational plant in the country are scattered as far as winds can blow, and reproduce themselves as long as ages can last.

Since the Secretary began to write this pamphlet and thus to

gain a "realizing sense" of the difficulty of keeping it up to the standard for Class Reports that has been maintained, for forty years, by Noble, his admiration for the diligence, persistence and patience of our former Secretary has been constantly increasing. Some men and families do not answer a Secretary's inquiries at all; some do not give the kinds of answers that are requested; and some spend more time in telling one to consult documents which he never can get hold of than they would in copying from them every item concerning which information has been requested. One can excuse a little stupidity, now and then; but he cannot avoid a different feeling with reference to downright discourtesy and selfishness. However, the present Secretary will try to imitate Noble, as well as a lady of whom he knows who, once, at a dinner with humble neighbors, swallowed a dead fly that she saw on her meat rather than run the risk of mortifying the family! There would be less race suicide if some people could realize how much they may become indebted to their children.

DANA W. NOYES. *Died at Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 25, 1910.*

Born, Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 8, 1839; son of Webster Noyes and Merriel B. Stoddard; entered college in 1858; and left us Junior year. He went to the war, where he was Sergeant in Com. G, 49th Mass. Inft. He came home without a scratch; was a merchant in Williamstown; afterwards in Braytonville, Mass.; a druggist in Lee, Mass., 1871-'81; in New York City, '81-'84; then returned to Williamstown and was engaged there, first, in the grocery, and, later, in the clothing business. In politics, he was a Democrat.

He married, in 1867, Ursula Clark. She died in 1874. Then he married, in 1877. Eva D. Stevens. She died in 1878-9. Had two children by his first wife, Robert Harrison Noyes, now of Williamstown, who, in 1891, married Emma Louise Towne; and Ursula C. Noyes, unmarried, of Boston, Mass.

While in college, Noyes was a pleasant, well liked fellow; but not very widely known, because he did not join in college activities, apparently preferring to spend most of his time at his own home.

DR. GEORGE ALANSON PARKER, *Died pro patria, 1864.*

Born, Concord, N. H., Dec. 23, 1840; son of Caleb R. Parker; prepared for college at Kimball Union Acad., Meridan, N. H.; entered Williams,

Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62; played in both base ball games with Amherst; on Committee of Arrangements for Biennial Jubilee, posing as a "grubbing" student on a float; Marshal, with Blagden, on Class Day; was a member of Assn. Muscle, 'Technian, Class Eating Club, and Sigma Phi; took A. B. in course, and M. D. in '64, from Jefferson Medical College, Phila.

After graduating, studied with Dr. W. B. Hibben, Concord, N. H.; at Eckington Hospital, Washington, D. C., and at Jeff. Med. Col., Phila., hurrying his course to get into the army; Commissioned Ass. Surgeon U. S. N.; sent to Key West; then, in four weeks, to Portsmouth, N. H., on the "De Soto," whose surgeon and most of whose crew were ill.

As Noble says in one of his reports, " 'Tom,' "—for some reason this was his college nickname—"didn't let up on himself then—he was not the fellow to do that—and, exhausted by labors and anxieties attending great responsibilities, he was attacked by malignant ship fever, and died within thirty-six hours of reaching Portsmouth. A notably whole-soled, hearty, generous fellow." He never married.

WILLIAM PARKER. *Died at New Britain, Conn., June 5, 1887.*

Born, at Lenox, Mass., Dec. 17, 1841; son of Erastus Parker and Emily Hart; prepared for college at Lenox Academy; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. In college, he played in both base ball games with Amherst; was Toast-Master at the Biennial Soph. Banquet; on Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex. for Junior year; Disputant at an Adelphic Union Ex.; had a Commencement Oration; was a member of the Assn. of Muscle, 'Technian, Class Eating Club, and Delta Psi. He took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating, he taught school in Staten Island, and, longer, at Stockbridge, Mass. About 1870, he entered one of the best known hardware and tool manufactories of the country—the "Stanley Works," of New Britain, Conn. Of these, he was Secretary from 1872-1887; and also Vice-President from 1884-1887.

In New Britain he was a Vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, President of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Institute, the Saturday Night and the Literary Clubs.

He married, June 30, 1869, Caroline K. Stansbury, and had five children. Three died young,—Cordelia Newell Parker, Caroline Kirkland Parker, and William Stansbury Parker. Two are living (in 1913),—(1) Emily Josephine Parker, of 241 Brackett St., Portland, Me., under the name of Sister Emily Caroline; she belongs to the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity of the Episcopal Church. (2) Elizabeth Stansbury Parker, who was mar-

ried Dec. 8, 1912, to Edson Sherwood Smith, of Brooklyn, and is living at Falls Village, Conn.

In a letter written in 1882 Parker says, "The recollections of College days are among the most precious of the past. . . . In this outgoing of affection, one to another, which, in its depth and sincerity, is scarcely less than brotherly, we have an element too little thought of as a part of our life equipment; but, in our college training, a factor almost as important, in my opinion, as the College curriculum itself."

This quotation is worth inserting because it means more coming from "Bill" Parker than it would mean if coming from almost any one else in the class. He never was given to gush or excess of any kind. No one ever heard of his saying or doing a deceptive or foolish thing. In debate, for instance, he was never sophistical, and, therefore, unusually convincing. In fact, he was one of those men who when we think of them instantly suggest that which is trustworthy and stalwart in character.

REV. HENRY THOMAS PERRY. Sivas, Turkey-in-Asia.

Born at Ashfield, Mass., May 6, 1838; son of Alvan Perry (b. Feb. 10, 1806. Deacon, Merchant and Justice of the Peace), and Sarah Ann Sanderson; prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Mass., Class of 1858; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. Perry speaks of the fact that in college he was struggling with imperfect scholarship and the effort to earn his own expenses, and, having his eyes fixed on missionary service, cared little for college offices, and they did not come to him. But one finds that he was Jackson Orator, Senior year, and had an oration on an Adelphic Union Ex. and on Commencement; was Librarian of the Franklin Library; a member of the Mills Theo. Soc., the Lyceum of Natural History, the 'Logian and Delta Upsilon. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, and received a D. D. from Williams in 1912.

After graduating, he studied in Auburn Theo. Sem., from 1862-1865; was appointed Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.; ordained at North Adams, Nov., 1865; married, and sailed for Turkey in Nov., '66. While studying the Turkish lang. was engaged in evangelical field work about Aintab; taught homiletics and pastoral theology in Marash Theo. School, from 1870-'75; went, with sick wife, to America in '75, for her health, changed location to Sivas on the plateau in '76, and has continued there ever since.

"The special feature in the case of a missionary in Turkey is the Moslem. We are under his government. The Calif resides at Constantinople; and thirty provinces in Asia average about a million each in population, of which five-sixths are of Islam. The remaining one-sixth are composed chiefly of Armenians and Greeks. Our mission stations are of the size of the provinces; and the missionary works:—(1) Directly

with the Protestant churches and schools. With the former, he is as if bishop; with the latter as if Superintendent and Teacher. In these relations, we are officially recognized. I have been much of a tourist, visiting and preaching in the churches, in the houses and by the wayside; have given about half my time to the department of Biblical instruction in the schools; founded the Normal School at Sivas, which is now to be recognized as a College. Of this, my associate, Mr. Partridge, is at present in charge. (2) Indirectly, we work with the Gregorian-Armenian and the Orthodox Greek people. Owing to our presence, the Gospel enters among them, and many persons thus enlightened continue their fellowship with the old church. (3) We are witnesses for the Christian religion among the Mohamedans; but, again, only indirectly. As a quiet man, my place would be in some part of the town unknown; but the Lord, our Master, moves his hand upon the political and other events in such a way as to bring the bearers of his name to the front. Among these vast multitudes, we have not been left hidden. The word of our testimony must, and does, permeate the devious and mystic ways of Moslem life and thought. We are builders of churches and institutions which the Master uses to herald the coming King in Asia."

Married, Sept. 19, 1866, in Rolla, Mo., Jeanne Hannah Jones. Five of her children died in infancy, all being buried at the Mission Stations. Two remain living:—Alvan Williston Perry, born in 1873, in the Real Estate Business, 20 Nassau St., N. Y., and Jeanne Hannah Perry, b. Ap. 27, 1884; unmarried. Mrs. J. H. (Jones) Perry died at Sivas, May 3, 1884, and is asleep in Jesus in its Protestant Cemetery. Henry T. Perry married, Dec. 9, 1891, in Auburndale, Mass., Mary Ellen Hartwell, who had been a missionary in Siam.

"The vision of the Lord Jesus, as giving the great commission, came to me at Williamstown at the Mission Park Semi-Centennial Meeting in 1856. I had given my heart and life to the Lord in service to Him, but the experience of it had been negative in resisting sins and temptations. The world vision of the Kingdom of Heaven with the risen Lord as the King, and the duty of mission service, came to me at Williams College."

In his long life in Asia Perry has had many exciting and perilous experiences. He went through the times of the Armenian massacres; and the Secretary does not think that many of us would care, amid even the present conditions in Turkey (1913) to ride two hundred miles on horseback, from which, in the letter accompanying that which has been quoted, he says that he has just returned. His life has proved him to be as much of a hero as a Christian; and that is saying a great deal. The Secretary trusts that the class will excuse him for adding that, amid all the pleasant experiences connected with his present work, the one most so, perhaps, came with the ending of the sentence which

began the letter just quoted,—"I never told you half the regard (at first) which grew to love for the friend of many a stroll in the fields,—the modest aspirant in the line of letters, my seat mate, Raymond." Coming from a man of his type, who, for almost all the four years of the college course, sat next to him in recitations, and saw all his movements—and in those days they were many—this furnishes about the best certificate of character that one could wish. When it came time for Perry and the Secretary to speak before the class, they used to go off in the hills and rehearse to one another their performances. No wonder, in recollection of that fact—to say nothing of the expression in the letter just quoted—that the Secretary recalls a man of exceptionally good taste and fine discernment!

SAMUEL FOWLER PHELPS, JR. *Died soon after 1901.*

He entered Williams from Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858; left college sometime in Sophomore year. He was a member of the 'Technian and Sigma Phi Societies. From 1860, for more than twenty years, he was in the Merchants National Bank, 191 Broadway, New York, in the latter part of the time "Discount Clerk." Later, he reported himself as Secretary of the L. I. L. T. Co., of Brooklyn. For a few months in the war, he was with the 23d Militia, of Brooklyn, during Lee's raid of 1863, in Penna. and Maryland.

He married in '67 and had a son born in '69.

In college he was recognized as an agreeable, gentlemanly fellow; but went away too early in the course, as it were, to leave behind him many deep or abiding friendships.

GEORGE FRANKLIN PRATT, JR. *Died Dec. 9, 1907.*

He was a simple minded lad, belonging to an intellectual family in Livonia, N. Y.; who was with us a few months of our Freshman year, then returned home, and, later, reported himself as a farmer. As long as he lived, he invariably answered the circulars of our Secretaries, and thus proved that he had pleasant recollections of his classmates. For many years preceding his death, he was an inmate of the "State Hospital at Rochester," N. Y. His letters, while there, indicated that he was receiving kindly treatment. He never married.

PROF. GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND. 24 St. James Park, Los Angeles, Calif.

Born, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839; son of Benjamin Wright Raymond (twice Mayor of Chicago, whose father, Benjamin Raymond, first civil

engineer to explore northern New York State, was descended from Edward Doty, of the Mayflower, and from John Gallop, of Swamp fight fame, and was married to a cousin, one remove, of James Otis) and Amelia Porter (a third cousin, through John Hopkins, of Mark Hopkins, and a descendent of Gov. Bradford of the Mayflower, and Gov. Webster of Conn., her grandfather being a double cousin of Noah Webster); prepared for college in private schools at Chicago, in Springside School, Auburn, N. Y., and in Phillips Ac., Andover, Class of '58; where he was an editor of the Philomathean Mirror, and, with another, wrote the Greek play for Commencement; entered Williams, Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62; was one of the three Freshmen appointed on Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; and was given an Oration on Junior Ex., and at Commencement; Freshman year, received a prize from a Senior Committee for the best College Song; and, Junior year, from the Quarterly for a poem; was Chairman, Freshman year, of the Motto, and also of the Wake Committee; was President, Soph. year, of the Biennial Celebration; Junior year, was elected Poet for an Adelphic Union Ex., but resigned twice; and one of the five editors of the Quarterly; Senior year, was President of the Adelphic Union, and on the Song Committee for Class Day; wrote, for this, the Class Ode and Ivy Song; and, early in the course, the Class Song, and four other songs,—for Wake, Biennial, etc.; a member of the Mendelssohn Soc.; of the Williams Instrumental and Glee Club; and of a Quartette, with Ball, Swan, '63, and Keyes, '64; of the Mills Theo. Soc.; the 'Logian; the Class Eating Club; Kappa Alpha; and, later, Phi Beta Kappa. Took A. B. and A. M. in course; L. H. D. from Rutgers in 1883, and from Williams in 1889; also with certain other professors of Princeton who were not its graduates, received an A. M. from Princeton in 1896, just after it had been declared a University.

After graduating, was refused admittance into the army on account of "valvular disease of the heart;" then, because of a desire to devote his life to unfolding, as he thought had not been done sufficiently, certain relationships between the spiritual and the material, as manifested in all methods of human activity, he decided to make a combined study of theology, art, and poetry,—also to write the latter,—a decision which proved not that he was sentimental, but sensible, this being a form of composition for which others than himself seemed to think him peculiarly fitted. However, he has written much more prose than poetry. But to be writing something, he has always considered his primary obligation in life. Any work through which he was merely earning a livelihood, he has considered secondary, equally so whether his salary has been small or comparatively large. While this was true, however, no one ever hinted that he was neglecting that for which he was paid. To get results, he often worked with Princeton students six or seven hours a day.

After leaving Williams he studied, '62-'63, in Auburn Theo. Sem.; '63-'65, in Princeton Theo. Sem., and graduated; '65-'68, was in Europe, traveling and studying mainly art, especially under Vischer, at Tübingen;

'68-'69, was supplying pulpits; '69, was called to Darby Borough Presbyterian Church, near Philadelphia; refused till had had a year's trial; called again, ordained Ap. 28, 1870, and stayed till '74; called to the Professorship of Rhetoric at Williams; refused till had had a year's trial; '74-'75, Provisional Prof. Rhet. Williams; '75-'81, Prof. of Oratory, accepted on condition of being allowed a year's absence in Europe. His reasons for teaching oratory at all were, first, that the voice-building part of it furnished the best possible physical exercise needed to preserve his health, always threatened by tuberculosis; second, that the rhetorical part of it, whether given through criticising work presented, or through lectures, necessitated little preparatory study by the instructor before going into the recitation room. The esthetic instruction subsequently given at Princeton was in the line of his writing; and, for twenty-six years there, he could usually arrange work with students so as never to be obliged to be outside his own study till after his noon meal. In accordance with his life-plans, he studied ('75-'76) pantomime and voice-culture in Paris and London, not only in preparation for teaching oratory, but because he believed that the forms of expression through gesture and tone would give the key by which to unlock the secrets of the methods of expression in all the arts. He also studied, at that time, historic art and sculpture with Curtius in the Berlin Museum. Upon returning to Williams, he found that lack of endowment had obliged certain professors to do work properly belonging to others. Part of his own work had been taken from him; and he was asked to supplement that which was left with what would have made it impossible for him to go on with his own plans. So he said, "I will do small work for small pay; and make up the deficiency in salary elsewhere." In '79 and '80, he found supplementary work at Princeton. In '81, as a result of this latter, largely because of the demands of the Princeton students, but partly because Williams students instructed by him had taken prizes in all but one year at Intercollegiate writing and speaking contests held in New York between '74 and '81, a Professorship of Oratory and Esthetic Criticism was established and endowed for him at Princeton. In '93, owing to nervous prostration following the grippe, he resigned, intending thereafter to devote himself entirely to writing. But the Trustees, with no initiative on his part, excusing him from oratory, elected him Professor of Esthetics, promising him as frequent absences as he might desire. This was his status from '93-1905. During that time he did more or less work in Princeton in the summer and autumn; but, largely to educate his daughter, spent the winters in Washington. Here he lectured, and read papers,—among other places at the George Washington University, and in a philosophical society of which he was a member. This led to his being asked to serve in the graduate philosophic department of the George Washington University as Professor of Esthetics, as well as being offered the headship of its English graduate work. The former position he accepted. As an answer to the question sometimes asked—"Why did he leave

Princeton?"—it is sufficient to say that, among other things, he had become tired of living in two places. He had become, virtually, a citizen of Washington; and had many friends there. In one winter, indeed, not a week passed in which he was not asked to make some after-dinner speech, or other address. Besides this he knew that, though his classes in Washington would be smaller, the students that he would have would be more mature, and, because graduates, better prepared to receive what he had to give them, and to be permanently profited by it. In 1911, he resigned from all professional work; and went with his wife to live near his daughter in Los Angeles, Cal.

About 1856, he joined a Dutch Reformed Church near Springside School, Auburn, N. Y., in which church, for about two years—of course, without pay—he played the organ and led the choir. Later, till he entered the Presbytery, he joined the Second Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, in which he had been brought up. While in Princeton Seminary, he taught in the Sunday School of a negro church. In Darby, where he went in preference to a city church to which he had been called, he found exactly thirty-six people assembled to hear his first sermon, and a dilapidated building about to be sold by a sheriff. When he left it, it had been fully repaired with the addition of a Sunday School room, and there was no debt either on the church or on an adjoining parsonage; while the congregation was able to double his salary for his successor. In that church he preached twice on Sunday, superintended, in the afternoon, a Sunday School that soon became large, led the singing in the school, and sometimes played its melodeon and taught its Bible Class. For a while, too, he taught, for several evenings in the week a night-schools for boys who were workers in the mills.

In Washington, he was a member of the Men's Society of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant; also a Director of the National Society of Religious Education; (elected President to succeed Supreme Court Justice Harlan; declined, and Justice Brewer was elected). He has never, after their establishment, joined any organizations on his own initiative; nor been a member of many very long, usually leaving the so-called "learned" ones after reading the paper which, before he joined, they had solicited. Of National *Associations,* as they are called, he has joined the Spelling Reform; Modern Language; Classical (v. p. of Wash. branch); American Philosophical; Social Science (v. p.); Am. Assn. for Advancement of Science; Academy of Political and Social Science; and, of other National *Societies,* the Sculpture; Geographic; Archeolog. Inst. (v. p., Los Angeles branch); Southern, for Philosophy and Psychology; Nat. Soc. (now Federation) of the Fine Arts (charter member and on its first Lecture Com.); Wash. Ac. of Arts and Sciences; Wash. Society for Philosophic Inquiry; Soc. of Colonial Wars; of Mayflower Descendants (twice Governor of the Dist. of Columbia branch); member of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, of what is termed its Atlantic Union, and of the Authors Club of London; of the Authors, University,

Century, Players and National Arts Clubs of New York; of the Nassau of Princeton (charter member); of the Cosmos and University of Washington, and of the California and Gamut of Los Angeles.

He pleaded, before the Labor Committee of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Penna.—about the year 1872—for an amendment abolishing or restricting child labor; in 1874, in six articles in the Yale Courant, he showed, for the first time—and twenty years before the starting of the simplified spelling reform—that orthography simplified in accordance with the laws and history of English could be applied to every group of words now spelled irregularly, and cause them to be spelled regularly; between '76 and '93, argued, in Lyceum lectures, for Civil Service Reform; in 1896, stumped New Jersey in behalf of the gold standard for our currency; appointed delegate by the National Society of the Fine Arts, and also by the Dist. of Columbia, to the third International Congress of Public Art, at Liege, Belgium, Sept. 15-21, 1905; appointed Delegate from the Dist. of Columbia to Seventeenth Universal Peace Congress in London, July 27 to Aug. 1, 1908; was Vice-Pres. of the American Free Art League and Chairman of its Dist. of Columbia Directors, when, in 1909, all that the League then sought was obtained through the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Of course, however, the chief influence of a man who has chosen to be, first of all an author must be exerted like that of a farmer sowing seed. Whether it shall spring up and bear fruit depends upon whether it fall into soil prepared for it. A farmer, to some extent at least, can prepare his own soil. An author cannot. Its condition depends upon "the spirit of the age,"—often upon the spirit of the literary set that, for the time being, represents the age. But to disregard both of these is the very thing that is apt to be done instinctively and unconsciously, and in spite of all practical considerations, by the man who, in his inmost soul, believes that the chief end of literature is to give expression to absolute truth as revealed in individual opinion. Such a man, of course, has—must have—a certain number of followers, and a certain amount of influence, exerted, too, sometimes, in quite unexpected quarters. But for all this, he cannot escape from a good deal of intellectual loneliness occasioned by negative neglect, if not by positive hostility. What then? Shall he be induced to believe that he has made a mistake in the choice of his life-work? How can he, in case he be an author worthy of the name? What is an author except one whose motives for action come from within himself? At the same time, were he to say that he did not care at all what have been the outside results, he probably would be saying what is not true. Were he to say that he cared a great deal about them, he certainly would be saying what is not wise. In the circumstances, the only thing to be expected of him is that he should recognize that one of the first obligations of life is to accept, without murmuring, the results of one's own action exactly as he has experienced them.

Books:—Colony Ballads (1876); Ideals Made Real (1877); Orator's Manual, *a text-book* (1879); Modern Fishers of Men (1879); A Life in

Song, *poems* (1886); Poetry as a Representative Art (1886); Ballads of the Revolution, and Other Poems (1887); Sketches in Song (1887); The Genesis of Art Form (1893); The Speaker, *a text-book with M. M. Miller* (1893); The Writer, *a text-book with P. Wheeler* (1893); Art in Theory (1894); Pictures in Verse (1894); Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music (1895); Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts (1895); Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (1899); The Representative Significance of Form (1900); The Aztec God, and Other Dramas (1900); Ballads and Other Poems (1901); The Essentials of Esthetics (1907); Dante and Collected Verse (1909); all published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.; also the Psychology of Inspiration (1907); Fundamentals in Education, Art and Civics, *essays and addresses* (1910); and Suggestions for the Spiritual Life, *College Chapel Talks* (1912)—published by Funck & Wagnalls Co., N. Y. The Mountains about Williamstown (1913), G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Articles, Addresses, Papers, printed in pamphlets, Reports of Societies, etc. The more important of these have been reprinted in form or substance in some of the books already mentioned.

Married, at Philadelphia, July 31, 1872, Mary Elizabeth Blake; and has had two children,—(1) Perlie, who died at Princeton in 1885, aged 11; and (2) Maybelle who, on March 15, 1911, married Tyler Dennett, a Gargoyle and Grave's Prize man of '04, Williams, Pastor of Pilgrim Congl. Church, Los Angeles; has one son, George Raymond, b. July 31, 1913.

"My life has seemed indebted most to these influences in Williams:—my very congenial relations with my chum, Griffin; the friendship of my classmate, Spalding, and of Longmuir, of '61—both encouraged me in literary work, and the influence of the latter first led me to recognize practically the distinction between religion and sentimentalism; the fellowship of many others, chiefly classmates, unselfishly appreciative of every intellectual endeavor; the inspiration to thought of my solitary and accompanied strolls upon the mountains; Dr. Mark Hopkins' mental method in the pulpit and classroom of separating from a principle, proposition or fact that which others appeared to have erroneously deduced from it, and then, from the truth that remained, trying to deduce truthful conclusions; Dr. Chadbourne's conception of teaching, *i. e.*, dividing the whole of a complex subject into simple elements so few as to be easily remembered, and then drilling the student on these so that he could never forget them. I studied least irregularly in Prof. Perry's history classes. Prof. Bascom, I admired, but did not model after.

HOMER ROGERS. *Died Nov. 11, 1907, in Boston, Mass.*

Born, South Sudbury, Mass., Oct. 11, 1840; son of Walter and Emily Rogers; prepared at Wadsworth Academy, South Sudbury; entered Williams in 1858; graduated in '62; on the Base Ball Team that played with Amherst; on Biennial Comm. on Songs; Adelphic Union Debate; Class Day Comm. of Arrangements; Commencement Oration; Secretary of

Mills Theological Soc.; 'Technian; Delta Upsilon. Took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating enlisted as private in 45th Mass.; became 2d Sergt. and was in four hard battles; entered Christian Commission of Army; taught at Sherborn, Mass.; Prin. of Natick High School, about 1867; entered manufacturing business, in which he continued, living in Boston, after 1878. President of the Brighton Nat. Market Bank; and the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank.

A Congregationalist, always interested in church work; from '85 to '95, closely connected with Boston City politics; member of the School Board and Board of Aldermen, candidate for Mayor—but defeated—on the Republican ticket.

Married, Ellen Eudorah Perry, in 1868. Children,—(1) Homer P. Rogers, b. 1869, graduate of Williams of 1900, lawyer. (2) Eliot Rogers, b. 1872. (3) Carrie Louis Rogers, b. 1872. (4) Harland H. Rogers, b. 1873. (5) Emily Rogers, b. 1875. (6) Mark H. Rogers, b. 1877. (7) Leon B. Rogers, b. 1879. (8) Louis Rogers, b. 1881; (9) Marion L. Rogers, b. 1882.

At our reunion meeting Lewis gave a very appreciative and truthful estimate of Rogers' character. There is space here for only brief extracts—"Our classmate was a quiet, studious, warm-hearted, faithful man, whose college life was a constant incentive to his associates to do well the daily tasks, while eagerly seeking the higher values of manhood and education. Such men as Snow and Goodhue were his favorite companions. . . . Ten years since, sitting by his side at our reunion and reviewing the forty years of active life, I was much impressed by the fulness and strength of character that the strenuous years had wrought in his experience. . . . In Boston, at the time of his death, just and grateful tributes were paid to his memory as active and honorable in public affairs, and one of the city's finest citizens. He was a man of many and vital interests, an 'all round' man. As he wrote for the 1902 Report, 'home, church, state and business have chased the years around.' This, I think, was the order in which he estimated the values. He saw the bright side of life. . . . I recall those brief closing words of his class letter, "I believe every generation is an improvement on the last. Everything is all right.'" Lewis, in a letter to me, mentions also Rogers' "sincere and hearty friendliness."

DR. EDWARD WILLIAM SCHAUFFLER. 817 Argyle Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Born, Vienna, Austria, Sept. 11, 1839; son of Rev. William G. and Mary Reynolds Schauffler; prepared by private instruction in Constantinople, Turkey (where his father was a missionary) and in Prof. Lincoln's Sub-Freshman Class, Williamstown, from Spring of '57; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; left, on account of supposed pulmonary tuberculosis, in 1859; member of Mills Theo. Soc., and Delta Psi. According to him, the patriotic sentiment of the time gave him an A. B. at Williams in 1875, at the same Commencement, when, for merit, owing to literary work as one of the translators of Ziemssen's 'Cyclopedia of Medicine, he was given by Williams an A. M. Received M. D. from Columbia in 1868.

Ass. Sec. U. S. Legation, Constantinople, 1859-'61; studied medicine, Columbia Univ., '61-'62, and, after the war, '65-'66, and '67-68, when took M. D. Recruited company and became 1st Lieut. in Co. D., 127th Reg., N. Y. Vol., in summer of '62; became Adj. of Reg. and Capt. Co. B, Aid-de-Camp, Gen. Schimelfenning, from '63 to '65; Acting Ass. Surgeon U. S. A., Freedman's Bureau, Hampton, Va.,—with Armstrong—Jan., '66, to June, '67; practiced Med. in Kansas City, Mo., since July, '68.

Member, and elder, Second Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo., since 1870. Republican till 1912; now Progressive; Member Grand Army Republic; Military Order of Loyal Legion (Jun. Vice Commander); Am. Medical Assn.; Am. Acad. Medicine; Am. Climatological Assn.; Missouri State Medical Assn. (President), and local medical societies; Delegate to International Tuberculosis Congress, Wash., 1908; Nat. Conservation Congress, 1911, etc., etc.; President Board of Managers Missouri State Tuberculosis Sanatarium, and of Kansas City Anti-Tuberculosis Soc.; active, of late years, in Campaigns, Nat., State, and local, for relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

Identified with general religious and Sunday School organizations and movements in the State. Helped to organize, and President of, Ottawa (Kan.) Sunday School Assembly; to organize Kansas City Medical College in 1869; was Professor of Practice of Medicine and President of the College till it merged, in 1905, with Medical Department of Kansas State University; have been President of Kansas City Provident Assn., and of Associated Charities, Kansas City; given numerous addresses, among others one on Founders' Day, at Hampton Inst., Va., Jan., 1912. Was one of the translators from German of Ziemssen's 'Cyclopedia of Medicine, 17 vol., octavo, 1874-8; and writer of many articles in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, 8 vols., 1900-1904.

Married, Matilda A. Haines, of Marlton, N. J., Aug. 15, 1869. She died March 29, 1883. Married, Emma G. Wright, Kansas City, Mo., Ap. 22, 1885; she died Oct. 9, 1894. Married, Mary Grace Hibbard, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1898.

Children: (1) Robert McEwen Schauffler, b. June 26, 1871; Williams, '93; M. D. Kansas City, unmarried; (2) Alfred T. Schauffler, b. June 22,

1873; Williams, '96; in Life Insurance. He married Grace Klock, Oneida, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900, and has one child, Harry Klock Schauffler, b. Jan. 1, 1901; (3) Edward R. Schauffler, born June 30, 1889, on editorial staff, Kansas City Star; (4) Gertrude Wright Schauffler, b. June 11, 1892, is now in Wellesley College.

Schauffler, whom all that were in our Freshman Class remember as one of our brightest and best men, writes that he had planned to be at our reunion; but "received a blow on the right elbow from the steering bar of my electric car, and could not dress myself, brush my hair, shave and a hundred other things essential to a man who travels." "It was," he says, "a great disappointment." He "wanted much to see some of us, Archie Hopkins in particular." It is superfluous to say that some of us, too, were greatly disappointed in not seeing him.

JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS. *Died at Lake Mohawk Mountain House, Aug. 5, 1910.*

Born, at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1841; son of Joseph Ferris Simmons and Mary Sophia Simmons; prepared for college at Susquehanna Acad., Binghamton. N. Y., under Prof. C. H. Haywood; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. In college he was a marshal's Aid on Freshman Wake; in Sophomore year, Jackson Supper (Feb. 22d), Orator and Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Orator; and Senior year delivered the address to the Faculty on Class Day. He was a member of the Mendelssohn Society (baritone); the Pierian Quintette Club; the Instrumental and Glee Club, playing both the piano and 2d guitar; of the Assn. of Muscle; Lyceum of Nat. Hist., 'Technian and Delta Psi Societies. He received A. B. and A. M. in course; LL. B. from Albany Law School in 1863, and an Hon. LL. D. from Norwich Univ., in 1885. He was a Trustee of Williams College from 1897-1910.

After graduating he studied law with R. A. and T. J. Parmenter, of Troy, and, afterwards, at the Albany Law School; practiced law for a year in Troy, then went into the wholesale tea trade with his father, who had a branch in New York, as well as Troy. In New York he married; "drifted into Wall St.," and became a banker and broker, as well as a prominent Free Mason; and sometime subsequent to 1882 was its Grand Master. Twice, he was President of the Stock Exchange; and in Jan., 1888, when he did not know, personally, a member of the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, or own a share of its stock, he was elected its President. Afterwards, he became President of the Clearing House Committee, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Board of Education of N. Y. City, of the Infants' Asylum, Gov. of the N. Y. Hospital, etc., etc.

He was an Episcopalian, married by Bishop Worthington, in Calvary

Ch., N. Y.; attended the N. Y. Church of the Incarnation, and, later, St. Thomas', in which he was an official, and from which he was buried. He was a member of the New England, and the St. Nicholas Societies, and besides Masonic orders, of the Metropolitan, University, and of N. Y. Athleic Clubs. He is credited, by being made President of the Stock Exchange, with stopping the panic on Wall St. that followed the failure, in 1884, of Grant & Ward; and of doing two similar services later,—once when made Pres. of the N. Y. Clearing House in 1896.

He married, Ap. 12, 1866, Julia Geer, who is still living. Children: (1) Joseph Ferris Simmons, b. Ap. 4, 1868; married Mabel Louisa Storrs, Ap. 30, 1906; no children. (2) Charles Ezra Simmons, b. Aug. 4, 1872; died Oct. 11, 1884. (3) Julia Geer Simmons, b. Jan. 3, 1874; died Oct. 30, 1891; not married. (4) Mabel Simmons, b. Aug. 28, 1876; married John Packwood Tilden, Dec. 23, 1903; no children. (5) George Worthington Simmons, born June 14, 1881; died May 27. 1885.

In college "Jo," as we used to call him, was not only young and immature; but was afforded no opportunity to exercise the peculiar abilities for which, in mature life, he became eminent. He was principally prominent as an orator and a musician, being the best piano performer in the class and a good singer. The last time that I happened to see "Jo" was in 1910, about two months before he died. I was in New York City, and he gave me a card to a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was President. He told me that Ex-Ambassador to England, Choate, was to make an address in memory of Edward the Seventh. I attended the meeting, and found myself about equally interested in the efficient way in which Jo, as presiding officer, hurried through the business on hand, and in the remarks of the Ex-Ambassador. At the conclusion of the latter, I waved my hand to Jo, he waved his to me, and I left the room, little thinking that this was the last time that I should ever see him; or that the next address of Mr. Choate in the same hall would be in commemoration of Jo himself. Yet such was to be the case. Archie Hopkins quoted this address at our reunion meeting in 1912; and has kindly forwarded his notes to me. I am sure that the class will consider it a privilege to read what Mr. Choate was able to express publicly with reference to our classmate's character.

"To enumerate the great offices that he was called upon from time to time to fill will demonstrate the estimation in which he came rapidly to be held by the great business community. As President of the Board of

Education, he gave to that office a very great amount of time and devotion. We are indebted to him for the introduction of the noble idea that the flag of our country could be made a medium of instruction and inspiration to the youth of this city, made up, as they are, of such alien and discordant elements. He was as modest as he was meritorious. Nobody would ever judge, from casual meeting and conversation with him, of the honors that were heaped upon him, when, in 1886, he went abroad as Grand Master of the Masons. . . . The Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward Seventh,—was at that time Grand Master of the Masons of Great Britain; and they sat side by side and exchanged cordial and fraternal greetings according to the rites of the order. As President of the Board of Education, he was received with distinction at the University of Dublin and at various other institutions of learning and education—and never said a word about it afterwards.

Some men's reputations are superior to their character, but it was not so with Mr. Simmons. His reputation grew out of his solid, his earnest and his almost perfect character. He never blew his own trumpet. . . . The great honors that were heaped upon him were the outgrowth of that absolute devotion to duty which he displayed in every one of the trusts and offices which were thrust upon him, and of the absolute integrity of his entire life. . . . He achieved eminence as a banker, and he was active and influential in many leading corporations. He served the city faithfully as President of the Board of Education and of the Board of Water Supply; and he had, as President of the Stock Exchange and of the Clearing House, contributed largely to the safeguarding of the business of the country in the stress of three financial panics; but to the Chamber of Commerce he gave even more of his great executive ability, his ripe experience, and his sound judgment. . . . In return, he earned the regard and admiration of all its members. They honored him for his devotion to public duty and his strict integrity in every act of his life. They admired him for his cultivated speech, his democratic manners, his courtly and dignified address, his remarkable ability as a presiding officer and his devotion to every interest committed to his care. The great gathering at his funeral, held in the trying heat of a tropical summer day, testified to the breadth of the interests he had touched in his business and public career of fifty years, and to the regard which he inspired in all who came into contact with him."

EDMUND BURKE SMITH. Jamestown, N. Y.

Born, Oct. 16, 1836, in Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.; son of Silas and Lydia Smith; prepared for college in Delaware Literary Institute; entered Williams Jan. 1, 1860; left on account of dropsy in the chest, Oct., 1860; member of Delta Upsilon.

From 1860-'70, merchant in Hancock, N. Y.; 1870-1891, miller and manufacturer, at Delhi, N. Y.; 1891-1912, merchant and real estate dealer, Jamestown, N. Y.

"I have not been a religious or political leader; but in the three towns where I have lived, have served the Presbyterian Church years as Trustee, and much of the time as Treasurer. I left the Republican party in 1872, with Horace Greeley, and have been, since then, an independent Democrat and expect to serve and honor my country by voting for Woodrow Wilson. In 1863, when 26 years old, went before the Legislature at Albany, N. Y., and procured the passage of an act organizing the first Union School in Delaware Co.; in 1902, took a leading part in developing one of the trolley lines of our city, which has been of great benefit.

Married, Jan. 14, 1864, Helen E. Doyle; she died 1903. Children:—(1) Annie L. Smith, b. Nov. 3, 1864; married in 1892, Rev. Hector W. Cowan (a fine fellow; graduate of Princeton), lives in Hobart, N. Y., and has 7 children. (2) Howard H. Smith, b. Aug. 11, 1868; lives in Chicago; not married. (3) Helen Doyle Smith, b. Ap. 30, 1871; married, 1895, John D. Aldrich; and has one child; living in Jamestown, N. Y. I live with her. (4) Alice Gillet Smith, b. June 4, 1876, and died in infancy.

Smith was with us a very short time; but left a pleasant impression, which has been confirmed by the few meetings that some of us have had with him in more recent years.

ELMER CHAPMAN SMITH.

He entered the class from Wheatland, N. Y., in 1858, and stayed a part of Freshman year. In 1863, he reported himself to the Class Secretary of that day as in the milling business with his father, at Rochester, N. Y. Since that time no one in the class seems to have heard from him.

DR. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH. 32 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Born at Mannington, Salem Co., N. J., April 21, 1841; son of Peter and Elizabeth A. Smith; prepared for college at Salem Ac., Salem, N. J.; entered Williams, Sept., 1857, with '61, absent '59-'60, and graduated with '62; had a Commencement Oration, and was a member of the 'Logian and Delta Upsilon; took A. B. and A. M. in course, M. D. from Univ. of Penna. in '66, and received Hon. Sc. D. from Bucknell Univ. in '97.

Has practiced medicine ever since '66; and five successful physicians have studied in his office. A church member since 14 years of age; deacon since 1894; always been a Republican. Has been President of the local Y. M. C. A.; of Board of Trustees of South Jersey Inst., a College Preparatory School; of the County Medical Soc.; of N. J. State Medical Soc.; Manager and Treasurer of N. J. Village for Epileptics; Fellow of N. J. Sons of Am. Revolution; of Am. Acad. of Medicine; Member of Bridgeton Board of Education; Nat. Assn. for Study of Epilepsy; of American Medical Assn.; Ass. Member Grand Army Republic; Medical Director of Cumberland Co. Hospital for the Insane; Member of Comm.

on Defectives of State Charitable Aid Assn.; Trustee Medical Soc. of N. J.; Member of the I. O. O. F., K. G. E. and K. P.; Member of Commandery, K. T., in Masonic Order.

Have been superintendent of Sunday School; interested in church religious work; and in Y M. C. A.; also in School Board work and the South Jersey Inst.; 15 years ago became interested in establishing a State Institution for Epileptics. The Legislature passed a bill founding it, which the Gov. vetoed. Next year, as Pres. of the State Medical Soc., I delivered an address on "The Problem of Dependency," and induced the Soc. to appoint a Com.; draw up a bill; and see that it was enacted. As a result, the N. J. State Village for Epileptics was opened in 1898. "I couldn't help feeling that I had succeeded in what I thought one of the best of movements."

Married, March 28, 1871, Mary G. Glover, dau. of Rev. E. V. Glover. "My wife fell asleep, May 26, 1911, after a brief illness of only five hours,—faithful, loving, true. No children of my own, but an adopted dau.,—Pauline Gladys Smith."

The influences at Williams to which he seems most indebted are "the religious life that he met there; and the noble, inspiring teachings of President Mark Hopkins."

"T. J." in college was a man universally liked and respected largely for the reason that, while always scrupulously attending to his own business, he was never known to interfere in anybody else's. We can give him all the more credit, therefore, for the aggressive character of his life-work. We, at least, know that this has been accomplished, not because of any natural impelling tendency within him to thrust his ability to impart help upon public attention; but because of his recognizing certain demands from without, making him feel it his duty to offer assistance. Others, too, have apparently formed the same conception of his character. Indeed, it is about impossible to conceive of his presenting any cause anywhere, and not, at the same time, conveying the impression that his advocacy of it is thoroughly disinterested. No wonder that he has had influence in the world! As in the case of other "born physicians" whom some of us must know, the possibility of exerting this fairly radiates from all that he says or does. None who meet him to-day can fail to recognize this possibility as a necessary and inevitable part of that personality which our old friend has developed.

CHANCELLOR FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW. *Died Sept. 20, 1908.*

Born at Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840; son of Benjamin Snow and Mary Boutelle Snow; prepared for college at Fitchburg High School, was first in rank in the class of '57 there; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; took the Greek Oration on Junior Ex., and the Valedictory at Commencement; was one of the three Chess Players who beat Amherst in 1860; Junior year was Treasurer of 'Logian, and Treas. and Sec. of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist.; Senior year, President of both these Societies; also a Disputant on Adelphic Union Debate; a member of Delta Upsilon; Phi Beta Kappa, and of Sigma Chi in Kansas University. He took A. B. and A. M. in course, received Hon. Ph. D. from Williams in 1881, and LL. D. from Princeton in 1890.

After graduating, he taught for a year in Fitchburg High School, then, after six weeks' private study, entered Andover Theo. Sem., graduating from it in '66. Two long summer vacations he spent in the Christian Commission at the front with the Union Army, being present at Lee's surrender. He also supplied pulpits in Mass. and later in Kansas for the first year or two of his residence there. He went to Kansas College, as it was then called, in '66, on the recommendation of Governor Charles Robinson, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; in 1870, he became Professor of Natural History; in 1899, President of the Faculties; in 1890, Chancellor of the University; and after retiring from this on account of his health, in 1901, Professor of Organic Evolution, Systematic Entomology and Meteorology.

He was a member, for some years, of the Trinitarian Church in Fitchburg, Mass., also of the Fitchburg "Sons of Temperance." In 1870, he joined Plymouth Congl. Church, of Lawrence, Kan.; and taught a Sunday School class there for thirty years. He belonged to the Republican party. He was a member, for many years, in Lawrence, of a club, meeting every Saturday night, composed of fourteen members, belonging to the faculty of the Univ. and others engaged in professions and business; helped organize a society of men interested in scientific pursuits called the Kansas Acad. of Science. It met every year. He was many times President of it. He was also a member of the Am. Ornith.; and of the National Education Soc.; fellow of American Assn. for Advancement of Science; also a charter member of the Sigma Chi in Kansas Univ.

He organized and superintended twenty-six scientific expeditions in summer vacations, working in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, as well as in Kansas. He was in the first faculty of the Kansas College as then called. It contained three instructors and fifty-five students. When he was made Chancellor, it had thirty-two instructors and five hundred students. Eleven years later, when he resigned the Chancellorship, the institution had eighty-one in the faculty, and eleven hundred and fifty-six students. During his administration, too, the number of its schools had increased from three to seven, and of its buildings from five to ten,

to say nothing of the improvement in the quality of the more modern structures. Among others, the annals of the University mention, with especial praise, a "Snow Hall" of Natural History, a "Spooner Library," and a Residence for the Chancellor, given him for life. The Board of Regents of the University of Kansas, in accepting his resignation "with great regret," say that while the institution "has been under his direction and control, it has grown from a good colllege to a great university."

Among the most conspicuous of his services, aside from his work as instructor and executive and the collecting together of material for one of the most valuable Museums of Natural History in the country, was his discovery of a fungus fatal to the chinch bug, and of the methods of its propagation and distribution.

Chancellor Snow published nothing in book form; but a Memorial document which is to be bound with Records of the Class, and sent to the Williams College Library, mentions one hundred and sixty papers and pamphlets of his, many of them prepared for learned societies. Of these, 64 are on Meteorology; 16 on Ornithology; 58 on Entomology; 1 on fishes; 4 on reptiles; 4 on Botany; 4 on Meteorites; 3 on General Science; and 7 on Education. A member of his family tells me that, as in the case of many other able men—it was true of Dr. Hopkins—the work of writing was laborious to him. But he had a delightful gift of thinking clearly and concisely when either expressing himself in writings or in speaking without notes, or even without previous preparation.

He married, July 8, 1868, Jane Appleton Aiken. Children: (1) William Appleton Snow,—a very promising graduate of the University in newspaper work, who was drowned, Oct. 10, 1899. (2) Martha Bartell Snow; married, June 16, 1898, William Harvey Brown, engaged in lumber and mining in Salisbury, Rhodesia, South Africa, and has three children,—Francis Huntington Brown; Robert Harvey Brown, and a twin sister, Eleanor Martha Brown, also Arthur Lawrence Brown, deceased. W. H. Brown was a graduate of Kansas University, author of "On the South African Frontier." He died, Ap. 7, 1913. According to the Rodesia newspapers: "No man in Rodesia was more beloved and respected." (3) Mary Margaret Snow; married, June 23, 1898, Ermine Cowles Case, Prof. of Paleontology, Mich. Univ., and has two childdren,—Francis Huntington Case and Theodore Johnston Case. (4) Edith Huntington Snow. (5) Francis Lawrence Snow; married, Nov. 12, 1912, to Marcia Isabel Brown, and is a journalist in Topeka, Kansas. (6) Harold Horton Snow, born Sept. 17, 1888, died June 9, 1889.

The influences in Williams College to which, according to his family, he seemed the most indebted, were "the fact that President Hopkins was the head of the institution, and that the Class of '62 was a very unusual one, among whose members were men of rare gifts."

One man like Snow in any class would be enough to give it prominence in the history of the college. But as intimated in the

sentence just quoted, "there were also others." It was not an easy task for any one to rank first in scholarship in the class of '62. There were, at least, three others reciting with him who had all the qualities needed to make them "born valedictorians," —accuracy of observation, both of eye and ear; memory not only retentive but alert in recalling; application backed by sufficient will-power to make it continuous; understanding as susceptible to suggestion as to logic; and, last but not least, a sympathetic amenableness to the requirements of a prescribed routine.

Of these men, there is little doubt that Carter, if his health had not failed, would have taken a valedictory at Yale; that Spalding, if his health had not failed, would have taken one in '61 at Williams; or that Mills, if he had been in '62 all four years, or not slightly behind Snow, would have taken one in '62. The most satisfactory estimate of Snow's character, however, that one, at least, of his classmates formed in college was not derived from his scholarship. There is a theory held by quite a number that the best way to judge of people is to notice their small, unconscious and, hence, unguarded actions. Of course, the things observed in such cases may be so small that others have overlooked them, and the man who has not done so runs the risk of having them suppose him to be governed solely by his whims. But what of that? It takes more than a supposition to make a fact. One time, in our Senior year, a disputant at an Adelphic Union exhibition was suddenly taken ill. The President of the Society, considering himself individually responsible for the performance, started out to get a substitute to fill the disputant's place. At the election some weeks before, Snow had been chosen as alternate. At two o'clock of the day of the coming exhibition the President called to tell this alternate of the situation. "I can't debate to-night," was the answer. "Should have to cut the recitation in order to prepare for it." "Of course," said the President. "I haven't been absent from an exercise since I have been in college," added the other. "There's nothing to which I've looked forward more than to having a perfect record of that kind from the beginning to the end of my course." The rest of the conversation need not be quoted, but, as a result, Frank did cut that recitation, and debated in the

evening. The Secretary thought, then, and still thinks, that, in the circumstances, if there had been in our valedictorian the slightest wilfulness, selfishness, smallness, or tendency to exalt form over spirit, he could and would have found plenty of arguments to justify his not paying any attention to that appeal. The first time that the Secretary ever saw Williamstown, he rode over from North Adams in a stage. On the seat with him were Wells and Snow. On the seat opposite were Brown, Rumsey and Dana, of '61. Wells and Snow talked together, disclosing the fact that they were about to enter the Freshman class. The Secretary kept still, not wishing to acknowledge his freshness to the Upper classmen. When the Blackington Mill was reached, Brown glanced out of the window, and remarked, "They've been painting the college buildings." Of course, the Secretary, being naturally curious, stuck out his head to look at these. "Fresh!" cried the three Sophomores,—after which—to show, or try to show, that he "didn't care," he opened his first conversation with Frank. It is not necessary to say that never afterwards was he ashamed to have such a classmate. In 1896 the Secretary delivered a course of lectures in Kansas University. It would have done the hearts of any of our old classmates good to notice how playful our hard working valedictorian had become. The first impression of this was conveyed by a vigorous kick on the shins when the representative of the effete civilization of the east presumed—in the presence of a Kansas waitress!—to recommend the prescription of the Apostle Paul for his host's "stomach's sake" and "often infirmities." All of us who have been professors know that we are obliged to treat different college classes—owing, probably, to the attitude of mind of certain of their leaders of opinion—differently. With some classes a teacher never dares—to modify slightly an expression of Dr. Holmes—to be "as funny as he can,"—not even as natural as he can. If he have not sufficient caution to avoid this, his stories may end like those of the schoolmaster in Goldsmith's Deserted Village—

> "Full well they laughed with countefeited glee
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he."

And a College Professor who allows his jokes to be "he-hawed" will soon be "he-hawed" himself. With other classes, however, a teacher can play as with kittens, and run no more risk of being discredited than he would in his own parlor. The relations of our classmate with all those surrounding him in the town of Lawrence and on its University Campus seemed to be of this latter sort. In fact, the conditions were such as almost to surprise one,—in part on account of their connection with the development of the character of the man that we used to know in college; in part because of their contrast with the more or less conservative punctilios to which men become accustomed in an Eastern University. Frank usually greeted the students with "Hello," and, not infrequently, with a slap on the shoulder. The whole conditions of his life conformed to one's ideal of a scholar and executive whose achievements were so thoroughly appreciated, and whose surroundings were so thoroughly sympathetic, that no manifestation on his part of any possible degree of naturalness, simplicity or playfulness could, or would, be misinterpreted. He said once—a few years before this time—that he had never received for a salary more than twelve hundred dollars a year. But does not a life like his receive, in many ways, a great deal more than it would be possible to obtain through using any salary, however large?

PROF. JAMES FIELD SPALDING. 43 Larch Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Born, Enfield, Conn., Dec. 5, 1839; son of Asa Leffingwell and Mary Dixon Spalding; prepared for college at Williston Seminary; Valedictorian of the Class of '57; entered Williams with '61 in 1857; was absent from college a year—from 1858 to '59—and during part of his course subsequent to this; graduated with '62; was one of the three Freshmen of '61 on Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; 'Logian Orator, Junior year, on Adelphic Union Ex.; one of five editors of the Quarterly; took the Classical Oration at graduation; Mem. of Class Eating Club, Kappa Alpha, and Phi Beta Kappa; given A. B. and A. M. in course, and, 1887, D. D. by Williams.

Teacher at Catskill, N. Y., '62-'63; Tutor, Williams, '63-'64; Associate Principal Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., '65-'70; Minister in Episcopal Church, '69-'91, with rectorships in St. John's Ch., Northampton, Mass., '69-'70; St. John's, Ithaca, N. Y., '70-'72; Trinity, Portland, Conn., '72-'79; Christ Ch., Cambridge, Mass., '79-'91. Withdrew from ministry, 1891; received into Catholic Ch., 1892; in Teaching and Literary work

since 1892; Professor English Literature, Boston College, 1899-1903; residing Concord, Mass., 1896-1900; Milton, Mass., 1900-1904; Cambridge, Mass., since 1904.

For many years, an Independent in politics with Democratic preferences. Books and other writings: "The Teaching and Influence of St. Augustine," 1886; "The World's Unrest and Its Remedy," 1898; also many essays and articles upon educational, literary and religious subjects.

Married, Enfield, Conn., Ap. 28, 1864, Mary Harper, who is still living. Children: (1) Walter Raymond Spalding, b. 1865; graduated at Harvard in 1887, and is now Assistant Professor of Music in that University; married, April, 1896, Alexandrina Macomb Stanton; no children. (2) Henry Dixon Spalding, b., 1869, and died in 1904. (3) Philip Leffingwell Spalding, b. 1871; graduated at Harvard in 1892; for many years he was in the Bell Telephone Co. of Penna., where he became Gen. Manager and Vice-Pres. Since 1912 Pres. of N. Eng. Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston; married, Oct., 1900, Katharine Hobart Ames, of Mass., and has three children,—Philip, Oakes Ames, and Hobart Ames.

He expresses himself as much indebted to the invigorating physical influence of the mountain air at Williamstown; and to the mental stimulus of the opinions and teachings of Dr. Mark Hopkins.

As most of us will remember, "Jim" was one of those phenomenal classical scholars of the olden time—what one can notice in the recitation-rooms of the present leads him to doubt whether anything similar exists to-day—who had so thoroughly committed to memory all the Greek and Latin paradigms and laws of syntax, and who had eyesight so keen to detect any termination to which they could apply, that the correct answer with the whole phraseology of the rule and often its whole list of exceptions would greet the ears of the class literally before his Professors had completed the sentence in which they had begun to frame their questions. He had led his class at Williston, and, had it not been for the state of his health, which necessitated many prolonged absences, he probably would have stood higher than third when he graduated in '62. He was an exceptionally careful writer; and his whole nature was characterized by the accuracy of observation and expression without which he never could have been the classical scholar that he was. Possibly it is these mental traits, joined to an emotional vein of sentiment in him, concealed to most people but making him the most loyal and stimulating of friends, that one can attribute a good deal of that which led to his conversion to Catholicism. In college, he was a

strong Calvinist, taking evident satisfaction in the logical consistency of that system. When subsequently he detected a weakness in some of its connecting links, he turned, for a complete whole, to Episcopacy; and then, for a similar reason, to Catholicism. If some of the rest of us do not leave the churches in which we find ourselves, and go into others, it is probably largely because we have, consciously or unconsciously, come to think that, owing to a lack of organic connection between the material and the spiritual, it is not feasible in religion, and so, as we argue, not necessary, for the mind to act logically—only analogically. This conclusion, however, need not lessen our respect for those who differ from it. It was no easy matter for a man like Spalding to separate himself, as he felt that he was doing, from his old friends, and even, to some extent, from his family. In the circumstances, he deserves—what there is no doubt that the whole class is ready to give him—the kind of admiration which all thinkers without exception yield to one who, against his own affections and interests, has manifested the courage of his convictions to such an extent as, persistently, to deny himself, take up his cross, and follow them wherever they may lead.

PROF. LEVERETT WILSON SPRING. Brimmer Chambers, 42 Pickney St., Boston, Mass.

Born, Grafton, Vt., Jan. 5, 1840; son of Edward and Martha (Atwood) Spring; entered Williams in 1858; was in '62 only one term; entered '63; took the Latin (second honor) Oration on Junior Exhibition, was editor of the Quarterly, Class Day Orator, and an honor man at Commencement. A member of the 'Logian, Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; received A. B. and A. M. at Williams, and D. D. from the University of Kansas in 1886.

1863-'66, at Hartford Theological Seminary; 1866-7, Res. Licentiate at Andover Theo. Sem.; Ordained Congregational Minister, 1868; Pastor Rallstone Ch., Fitchburg, Mass., 1868-'75; Plymouh Ch., Lawrence, Kansas, 1876-'81; Prof. Eng. Lit., Univ. of Kansas, 1881-6; Morris Prof. Rhetoric, Williams, 1886-1909; Emeritus Prof. same, since then. Member Am. Historical Assn.; Mass. Historical Soc.; N. E. Historic-Genealogical Soc.; St. Botolph Club, Boston.

Author of "Kansas" (in the Commonwealth Series), 1885; "Mark Hopkins, Teacher," 1888; "Williams College," in Hist. of Berkshire Co., Mass., 1906; Editor of "Centennial Anniversary of Williams College," 1893; "Addresses of Pres. Hopkins and Rev. Thomas Robbins at the Semi-Centennial of Williams Col., in 1843;" Pub. in 1893; "Induction of President Garfield," in 1909.

Married, Sept. 25, 1867, Elizabeth, dau. Prof. William Thompson, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Spring died March 19, 1910. Children: (1) Mary Thompson Spring, b. 1870; died 1877. (2) Romney, graduated at Harvard Law School, in 1897, is unmarried, and of the firm of Matthews, Thompson & Spring, of Boston, Mass.

Spring was with us only a part of Freshman year, but he left a record for having been able to give the most finished translation from the classics of any classmate that we ever had. This gift of expression remained with him through life. For further notice with reference to him, consult Reports of the Class of '63.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWIN STEWART. 405 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J.

Born, New York City, May 5, 1837; son of John and Mary Aikman Stewart; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, Class of '58; entered Williams early in '59; but left in 1861, to enter the navy. In college he was the Chief Marshal in the Freshman Wake Procession; was one of the three Freshmen on the "Moonlight," Prize Rhetorical Exhibition; Orator for the Class at the Jackson Supper of Sophomore year; and elected editor of the Quarterly, but could not serve because of enlisting for the war. He was a member of the Class Eating Club, the 'Thalian Assn., and the 'Technian and Chi Psi Societies. Received A. B. and A. M. from Williams in 1872 and LL. D. in 1898.

Appointed Ass. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, Sept. 9, '61, commission signed by Pres. Lincoln; Paymaster, Ap. 14, 1862; Pay Inspector, March 8, 1879; Pay Director, Sept. 12, 1891; Paymaster General of Navy, May 16, 1890; reappointed in 1894 and in 1898; retired with rank of Rear Admiral, May 5, 1899. Ships to which attached, "Pembina," "Richmond," "Michigan," "Hartford," "Lancaster." Battles in which engaged,—Port Royal, Port Hudson, Mobile Bay.

Presbyterian; for many years, ruling Elder, and Superintendent of Sunday School, Church of Covenant, Washington, D. C. Republican in politics. Clubs: Metropolitan, of Washington, D. C.; University, of New York City; Atlantic Yacht, of New York Harbor; Essex Co. Club, of West Orange, N. J.; Societies:—Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Junior Vice Commander, Senior Vice, and Commander, D. C. Commandery; Sen. Vice, and Commander, N. Y. Commandery; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Order (succeeding Gen. Arthur MacArthur); Society of American Wars; at one time Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Married, Aug. 24, 1865, Laura Sprague Tuftes, of Andover, Mass. She died Feb. 3, 1875, of typhoid fever and was interred at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; married Susan Maria Esterbrook, of Plattsville, Wis., at Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1877; died, Dec. 8, 1909, of acute indigestion, and was interred at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Children:—(1) Edwin Stewart, Jr., b. Erie, Pa., March 5, 1869; died, Pueblo, Col., May 9, 1886. (2) William E. Stewart, b. Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1870; married Anna E. Trusdell, of Newark, N. J., and has two sons, Warren Trusdell Stewart and Edwin Stewart, 2d; residence, So. Orange, N. J. (3) Donald Speir Stewart, b. South Orange, Dec. 13, 1882. (4) Lawrence Sprague Stewart, b. June 17, 1886, was graduated from Naval Acad., Annapolis, in 1908, and is now an Ensign in U. S. N.

Not one of the eight others who came to Williams from the Class of '58 of Phillips Ac., Andover,—to say nothing of those whom he met first at Williams,—ever had any misgivings as to "Ned" Stewart's ability; or have experienced the slightest surprise in view of his success. At Andover he occupied the prominent position of President of the "Philo" Literary Society; and, when he came to Williams, all expected, as a matter of course, that he would be a Freshman Moonlighter. It is only in the peculiar direction in which his ability developed that there could be said to be anything unexpected. He was certainly not the man that most of us would have picked out to occupy a position making the most exacting demands upon what might be almost termed constitutional regularity and system in thought and practice. But, apparently, he only needed to be scratched in order to reveal these traits beneath the surface, furnishing thus one more of many instances encouraging to parents of boys of great initiative, showing that it makes all the difference in the world whether the exercise of certain desirable characteristics is merely required by others, or rationally recognized by oneself. It was an unusual compliment for a man to be appointed Paymaster General first under a Republican, then under a Democratic, and then under another Republican administration. But when the Spanish War came, the wisdom of such action revealed itself. The entire responsibility of seeing that our fleets and ships were provided and kept provided with food and amunition devolved officially upon him; and, in marked contrast to the condition that prevailed in the army, the Secretary of the Navy (Long) could write to Stewart, as quoted in Noble's Class Report for 1902: "I am not aware that, even in the press and exigency of the most exacting periods, there has been any error or failure. The disinterested and successful manner in which the affairs of the bureau have been administered, the promptness and abundance

with which our ships and yards have been supplied, and the general thoroughness of your work in every respect are now matters of common knowledge." Probably, no one, with exception of the admirals commanding fleets in actual action, contributed more brain work to the success of this war than did our classmate, Stewart.

JOSEPH HALE STICKNEY. *Died Oct., 1858.*

He came from Lowell, Mass., and died after reciting with us for little more than a month. In the Class Resolutions, drawn up after his death, we read "the kindness of his heart, and his brilliant talents had already won our love and esteem." Of course, he was unmarried.

DR. HENRY BRADISH STODDARD. P. O. Box 57, Worcester, Mass.

Born, Sept. 28, 1840; son of William Henry Stoddard and Frances I. Bradish; entered college from Northampton, Mass., Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62. He had an oration on Junior Ex., and on Commencement. Besides doing good work on the Motto Committee, Freshman year, he is not recorded as taking part in college activities, though one does find him a 'Technian. He took A. B. with the class, and M. D. at the Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. in 1865.

In 1864, he was a Medical Cadet in the U. S. General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; practiced medicine at Northamptom, Mass., from '65 to '78; then he removed to Newtonville, Mass., and continued to practice until 1904 when he was obliged to give up practice on account of failing health. At present, he is in a sanitarium at Worcester. The General Catalogue mentions that he is a member of the Mass. Medical Society.

He married, at Newtonville, Mass., in 1879, Jennie A. Oakes, now living at 16 Highland Park, Newtonville, Mass. Two children are also living, Geo. Oakes Stoddard, Commercial Photographer of Newtonville, aged 30; and Mabel Stoddard Loud (Mrs. C. W.), aged 28.

Stoddard in college had the sincere respect of all of us. He was a careful scholar and judicious thinker, blending with these an unusual degree of sensitiveness, modesty and reticence, which, while keeping him from pushing into the prominence that might have been his undoubtedly increased our personal regard for him. These qualities have prevented him, since graduating, from reporting to the class or to any classmate anything really definite with reference to his own career. But it would be strange if they had not rendered him peculiarly fitted for the confidential relations which must always exist between a successful physician

and his patients. All the class will join in expressing sympathy with him in the present condition of his health.

REAR ADMIRAL THEODORE STRONG THOMPSON.

Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, Mass.

Born, Northampton, Mass., Ap. 23, 1842; son of Augustus Charles Thompson (b. Goshen, Conn., Ap. 30, 1812) and Sarah Elizabeth Strong (b. Northampton, Mass., 1810; a grandau. of Caleb Strong, first U. S. Senator from Mass., and, later, Gov.); prepared for college at East Windsor, Conn.; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62. In college was one of our younger and more diffident men, but, Senior year, was a Vice-President of the 'Logian, and had an Oration at Commencement. Took A. B. and A. M. in course.

Enlisted in the 45th Mass. and served from '62-'63; in Volunteer navy, '63-'65; in business in Chicago, '65-'66; entered the regular U. S. Navy as Assistant Paymaster; and has, since then, risen gradually to the highest rank in that service; was in the Polaris Search Expedition to the Arctic in '69; brought survivors of the Virginius massacre from Santiago de Cuba to New York in '77; in '78-'80, in Boston; in '80-83, in New York Navy Yard; in '91 to '93, was on the U. S. S. Newark, on Atlantic Coast, in Columbian festivities at Cadiz and Genoa, and in grand review at Hampton Rd. and New York; in '96-'98 on the U. S. S. Massachusetts to the end of the Spanish war; in '99 made Pay Inspector and in 1904 retired as Rear Admiral.

He is Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic; a Companion of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the U. S.; of the Naval Order of the U. S.; and Post Commander of the Mass Commandery of the Naval Order of the U. S.; a member of the Union Club of Boston, and of the University Club of New York. He has never married.

He came up to the Secretary on a steamer crossing the Atlantic in 1809; but failed to make himself recognized till he gave his name. Then his whole manner at once recalled that of our former classmate. He seemed in good health and spirits, but as retiring in disposition as of old, and not at all inclined to be pleased when attention was called to himself—and to his companion—by addressing him familiarly as "Admiral." The Secretary did not venture to do that, but once—loud enough for a stranger to hear. The best way to describe him to the class is to say that he is the same modest, undemonstrative, reliable "Jerry" that he was fifty years ago. He was in Europe at the time of our Reunion, and this prevented him from being with us.

DEW. TILLOTSON. *Died in 1864 at North River, La.*

He came to college from Avon, Conn.; entered Williams, Sept., 1858, and left in 1859; was a member of the 'Technian and Sigma Phi Societies. After the war broke out, we heard that, for some reason, he had gone into the Southern Army, in the service of which, presumably, he lost his life. There is no report of his being married.

REV. EUGENE HENRY TITUS. *Died Georgetown, Mass., July 21, 1876.*

Born, Nov. 16, 1834, at Stockbridge, Vt.; son of Alden Wheeler Titus and Emmeline Brown; prepared for college at Phillips Ac., Andover, Class of '58; went to Harvard for two terms, taking, as was reported, some sort of an honor in oratory; entered Williams in '59, and graduated with '62. In college, he took the prize in Sophomore Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex.; was orator at Sophomore Biennial Banquet; and Class Historian for Junior year. Strange to report concerning one with his oratorical tendencies, he joined neither the 'Technian nor 'Logian Society; but was a member of the 'Thalian Assn., the Class Eating Club, and Delta Kappa Epsilon; took A. B. with his class.

He graduated from Andover Theo. Sem. in '65; was ordained Congl. pastor at Beverly, Mass., in '66; overworked in a powerful revival; rested; then took a pastorate at Bethel, Me.; resigned on account of health in '70; rested again; then in '71 took a pastorate in Farmington, N. H. A year later, he had nervous prostration, followed by paralysis of an unusual form, which led to his death.

He married, Dec. 27, 1865, Lucy Chaplin, of Georgetown, Mass., and had one child, Edward Kirk Titus, b. Sept. 20, 1866.

That the preaching of Titus in his first parish had led to a powerful revival, could not seem strange to his classmates when they heard of it. Both at Phillips Academy and at Williams he had been elected the chief speaker at an important class banquet; and his interest in oratory, and study of the subject, combined with a natural dignity of bearing, and a form surmounted by a face whose great forehead and deep set eyes reminded one of Daniel Webster, seemed to furnish him with almost unlimited equipment for service in that line of work. One can imagine few things more sad for such a man and his friends than to find all these possibilities and anticipations of usefulness suddenly ended by paralysis.

REV. ALBERT TRUE. *Died at Saratoga Spring, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1871.*

Born at Owego, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1839; entered college from Owego, N. Y., toward the end of our Freshman year; was on Junior Ex.; had the Logical Oration at Commencement; was Treas., Sec. and Pres. of Mills Theo. Soc., Disputant at an Adelphic Union Ex., and a member of the 'Logian, Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; took A. B. with his class.

He studied at Auburn Theo. Sem., graduating in 1865; ordained and made pastor of Presbyterian Church at Cedar Falls, Iowa. After about two years he was forced to come east for his health; and, from '68 to the time of his death, was pastor at Elbridge, N. Y., where it is said that "unusual harmony prevailed, and numbers were added to the church." He went to Saratoga Springs, and died "from nervous exhaustion, occasioned by overwork."

He married, May 16, 1865, Maria Pitcher. No children reported.

True entered our class in the middle of one of the terms—presumably the third term, Freshman. As was our custom, we called a class meeting, after one of the recitations, and asked him for a speech. He rose and said, "My name is True; and I hope to be true to my name." This was all; but it was enough and in the thought conveyed, as well as in the conciseness and curtness of its form of expression, it was typical of the man. What he wanted to get at always was the truth; and, as a rule, he seemed to care very little about any frills or furbelows that might, or might not, be connected with it. To be upright and downright, and never to try to conciliate those who wish you to compromise with what you have come to consider wrong,—this was his ideal. At times it made him appear somewhat strait-laced. Nevertheless, he had the thorough confidence of all of us. A few more men like him in any community would do a great deal toward strengthening and stiffening its whole moral fibre.

JOHN W. UFFORD.

He entered Williams from Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept., 1858, and was with us about one term of our Freshman year. Since then, so far as can be ascertained, no member of the class has ever heard from him, or of him.

CHARLES UNDERHILL. *Died at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 25, 1868.*

He entered Williams from Sing Sing, N. Y., at the beginning of our Sophomore year. In Junior year, he left us; and, subsequently, graduated with '63. The Reports of that class will, probably, give details with refer-

ence to him. After graduating, he studied Civil Engineering at the Troy Rensselaer Polyt. Inst. While travelling in Europe, he died; unmarried.

REV. HENRY BEMAN UNDERWOOD. *Died at Algona, Iowa, Aug., 1875.*

Born, Dec. 25, 1839, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; son of Rev. Alanson Underwood. He entered the class from Newark, N. J., in Sept., 1858, and graduated with '62. In college, he was the Poet at the Class Soph. Biennial Banquet; was on the Prize Rhetorical (Moonlight) Ex., Junior year; gave the address to the Lower Classes on our Class Day, and had an oration, for which he substituted a poem, on Commencement. He was a member of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist., Mills Theo. Soc., and the 'Logian Society, and took A. B. with the class.

He studied at Union Theo. Sem. for one year, and at Andover Theo. Sem. for two years, graduating there in 1865.

Was ordained at the Congl. Ch., in Ringwood, Ill., in '66; was, afterwards, in Congl. Churches at East Long Meadow, Mass.; Marlboro, N. H.; Baxter's Springs, Kansas; and Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., remaining at the latter place about two years, and receiving some fifty into the church. In '73, he was settled at Algona, Iowa, and was pastor there till he died. He came east and married, July 8, 1875, at Wakefield, Mass., Emily S. Rich. He preached one Sunday after his return, and then died within less than two months after his wedding. No children are reported.

Had Underwood lived he probably would have become a prominent preacher. He was a faithful worker and patient thinker; and nature had endowed him with more than usual literary ability. Indeed, one of his songs is the only thing of the kind dating back to our class that is still printed in the college song books. This fact makes one wish that he were still living, if, for nothing else, to derive from it the satisfaction which every writer must feel in view of the assurance of having produced something that others consider to be of enduring value.

RICHARD WATERMAN, JR *Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6, 1900.*

Born, Jan. 20, 1841, at Providence, R. I., descended on his father's side, from Richard Waterman, an associate of Roger Williams, in founding R. I., and on his mother's side, connected with Benj. Franklin and Gen. Nathaniel Green. He entered Williams in Sept., 1858; and, after one year, changed to Brown University; was a member of the 'Technian and Sigma Phi Societies.

When the war came, he left Brown, and was, first, a private in the 1st R. I. Infantry, and, afterwards, a Lieut. in the 1st R. I. Cavalry; saw hard service, and, broken in health, went to California to recover; from

'65-'68, studied in Harvard Law School, then entered law office of James L. Stark, Chicago, Ill., and for thirty-one years was a member of its bar. In 1880 Sergeant at Arms of Republican Nat. Convention.

He married, June 21, 1865, Virginia P. Rhodes, of Providence, R. I., and had three children, Pauline, born 1869, deceased; Sarah, born 1879, deceased, and Richard Waterman, Jr., born in 1870, now living in Chicago, and, lately, if not at present, secretary of the Chicago Bureau of Geography, 169 West Monroe St.

Waterman will be remembered by those of us who were with him Freshman year as a man of large, powerful frame, genial manners and full of public spirit.

SAMUEL EDGAR WELLS. *Died June 21, 1876.*

Born, March 21, 1838, at Manchester, N. Y. He entered college, Sept., 1858, from Port Gibson, N. Y.; and graduated with '62. In college, he had an Oration on Junior Ex. and at Commencement; was both a Marshal and Toast Master at the Soph. Biennial Parade and Banquet; was an Orator at one Adelphic Union Ex., Junior year, and Valedictorian at another, Senior year; and gave the Ivy Oration on Class Day. He was a member of the Assn. of Muscle; Lyceum of Nat. Hist.; 'Logian; Class Eating Club, and Alpha Delta Phi. He took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating, he studied law in the office of Bowerman & Gamwell, Pittsfield, Mass., for a year; also took lessons in vocal culture in Boston. His health, however, seemed to necessitate his leading an out-door life, and from '63-'64 he was in Buffalo with Blackmer & Co., Commission Merchants; from '64-'70, in business in Albany; and from '70-'76, in the real estate business in Chicago. He died suddenly on the cars when he was travelling on business near Nashville, Tenn.

He married, June 19, 1867, Mary A. Bulkley, of Roxbury, Mass.; and had one son, born in 1871,—Bulkley Wells.

No reasonable person, no matter how high his standards, mental, moral or religious, as applied to ability, conduct or character, could fail to take satisfaction in association with such a fellow as Wells. To use a slang phrase—justified by its picturesqueness—"There were no spots on him." You could always be sure that whatever you proposed to him would be intelligently considered and decided according to its promise of accommodating or benefiting others. It is a distinct loss to humanity in general when qualities like his do not have a chance to develop and mature.

CHARLES EZRA WHITE. Care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Born, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1840; son of Ezra and Mary Ann White; prepared for college in New York City; entered Williams, Sept., 1858; graduated with '62; in college, was on the Committee of Arrangements for Soph. Biennial Celebration; a member of the Class Eating Club; 'Technian and Chi Psi Societies; and took A. B. and A. M. in course.

After graduating, to quote his own language, "I was associated with my father and brother-in-law and classmate, Blagden, for many years in the management for the U. S. of the North Brit. and Mercantile Fire and Life Ins. Co., of London and Edinburgh; later, was a member of the Board of Directors in the U. S. of said Co. Retired from business in 1887; and have since then lived abroad."

"Presbyterian, and, before residing abroad, usually voted Republican."

"Have been married once. My wife is dead. Have no children."

The influence in Williams to which he seems most indebted is the "discipline of college life."

In college he was so unobstrusive and gentlemanly that I am sure that I am speaking for the class when I say that they never recognized any traits in him especially in need of discipline. But, undoubtedly, like most of the rest of us, he did need it, and we can take his word with reference to the result. He was the chairman of our "Cup Committee" at the Reunion of '65; and, later, subscribed liberally for the "Garfield Professorship." All of us will regret exceedingly the terms in which he evidently felt compelled to answer the letter of the Secretary. He says that he was "not able to be present at the class meeting. In my condition of health, the journey was too long and hard for me to take."

CAPT. EDWARD KIRK WILCOX. *Died pro patria, June 2, 1864.*

Son of O. M. Wilcox, of Springfield, Mass.; entered Williams, Sept., 1858, and was one of those who, because leaving college to go to the war, was subsequently given an A. B. In college he was a member of the 'Technian and Delta Psi Societies.

He enlisted as Sergeant-Major of the 10th Mass., in May, 1861; in Oct. was made 1st Lieut. in the 27th Mass., and, in Feb., 1862, Captain. He was the only man in the class who was killed in battle, being instantly shot down while leading his company in a charge upon the works of the enemy in the Battle of Cold Harbor. He was never married. The following is from a New York newspaper—"In honor of the memory of some

of the gallant dead belonging to the 18th Army Corps who have fallen in the campaign before Petersburg, Gen. Butler has ordered that the redoubts and batteries on his lines shall hereafter be known as follows, viz. . . . the ten-inch mortar battery in front of the Curtis House is named Battery Wilcox, after Capt. E. K. Wilcox, 27th Mass. Vols., Assistant Adj. Gen. on Gen. Stannard's staff."

A satisfactory estimate of our classmate's character and work is well phrased in this notice of him taken from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:* "No man was more esteemed by his friends; and there were many of them. He had just enough of the love of adventure with a smack of intrepid daring to make a capital fighting officer, but not an incautious one. He was exceedingly popular with his men, who never flinched from going where he was ready to lead them; and in his regiment, as well as among his friends at home, his loss will be deeply mourned."

Rev. Charles Fitch Williams. *Died Davenport, Ia., Jan. 9, 1906.*

He entered Williams from Keokuk, Ia., Sept., 1858. His name is in the College Catalogue every year of our course except Junior, and he is not recorded in the General Catalogue as graduating in '62. His health prevented him from being present continuously; or taking the full course. He was a member of the Mills Theo. and the 'Logian Societies.

After the class graduated, he taught in 1862-'63 at the North Adams High School; from '63-'65, acted as Chaplain in the New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. City; for a time was Instructor in the Ill. State Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Jacksonville, Ill.; was ten years Chaplain in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Ia., being also, part of that time, Principal of the Fort Madison Acad., and, part of it, teacher of Natural Sciences in the Denmark Acad. Afterwards, for four years, he was State Superintendent of the Children's Home Society, of Missouri; then pastor, for one year, of the First Methodist Church, of Keokuk, Ia.; then Secreary of the Iowa Sabbath Assn. In 1896—several of these dates are not accessible—he became organizer of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League, and Associate Editor of its organ, "The Dial of Progress." He died after a lingering illness caused by a painful disease,—cancer of the bladder.

He married, March 14, 1871, Mary Eleanor Libbey, who was living in 1907; and a son, Charles Couzens Williams, born Jan. 26, 1880, who also was living in 1907. Letters to the family have been returned through the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

The list of activities in which Williams was engaged shows the truth of what he said in his letter printed in the Class Report of 1882,—"Ely's prophecy that Williams would be a regular

Methodist preacher has been fulfilled, except that my career as a Methodist minister has been conspicuously irregular." He evidently had a busy and useful life, wholly devoted to the betterment of his fellows, directed through such methods toward such results as, according to his judgment, seemed to be of supreme importance. Of whom could more be expected?

With this last name the record of our class is brought to a close. The record shows that some of us have done more than we or our friends had expected; and some have done less. But few of us, I think, have failed to learn enough in life to attribute a great deal of what has happened, either favorably or unfavorably, to circumstances,—to conditions of health, inheritance, opportunity, friendship, family, or congenial and appreciative commercial, social or literary environment. In fact, one characteristic of our fiftieth reunion meeting must have impressed every one who was present; and it was a noteworthy tribute to the teaching that had been derived either from the college that had started, or from the experience that had developed our careers,—probably, more or less, from both. This characteristic was the absence of any exhibition, on the part of anyone, of exultation in view of what some would term success in life, or of despondency in view of what the same might term failure. All seemed to have learned that it is not always what a man appears to do or to be that determines his absolute standing or value. Indeed, with college graduates, how could this be? The possession of qualities most naurally desired by them,—liberal culture, authoritative scholarship, literary facility, conscientious rationality, well balanced judgment—can be accurately estimated by those only who themselves have similar traits. If one happen to have come into contact with those possessing these, the most that can be said in his favor is that he has been fortunate. But, even then, such persons may have lacked the magnanimity of disposition or the independence of thought needed in order to make them acknowledge what they have recognized. In this case, any contact with them may have proved unfortunate. Nothing injures a man more than not to be helped by influential persons supposed to be in a position to help him. So a man's evil associations—in a

sense not meant when that statement was originally made—may corrupt good manners. They may prevent the world from treating him or his works with the deference or courtesy that each deserves. What then? He is certain to become pessimistic, unless he have learned that there is no rule in life in accordance with which the best people in any sphere have, or ought to have, the "best time."

In the Alumni Meeting of the Tuesday on which we had our reunion a laugh was raised by a remark to the effect that, as the object of life is discipline, the most successful man must be the one who has been the most disciplined. The statement was true, but, perhaps, in a world accustomed to deception, too true not to be unexpected, and, therefore, humorous because incongruous. Yet it might have been possible to show its literal accuracy by marching to the platform certain of those then and there present. The procession was not ordered to fall into line for the very sufficient reason that few, before death, care to become exhibits in a museum even as unobjectionable otherwise as that which holds an Alumni collection. But there were certain characters, not to say faces, in that audience from which it could have been proved that spiritual contentment, either in this life or in the life to come, is attainable through only one method. The Bhudda got a glimpse of it, but he seems to have misinterpreted "the way." He thought that it could be reached by eliminating desire. But could a spirit with desire eliminated either love or be loved; and, if not, could it have spiritual content? What desires seem to need is, not elimination, but conversion. In other words, they seem to need to be turned away from supreme interest in that which depends upon the possession of anything material—even, perhaps, of material personality—and to be turned toward supreme interest in the forces, principles, laws working sometimes with, but sometimes without, the material aspects which they may assume, these latter having little importance except in the degree in which they represent the former. Desires thus converted necessarily tend to conscientious and rational service devoted not to oneself but to all; for it is only all things in nature and humanity which, when working together, can fully represent these forces, principles and laws,—

in other words, can represent the living Spirit which is the all and in all. When a man's inmost desires have been converted to the spiritual in this sense, he can accept in life whatever lot is assigned him, and rejoice in it. He can realize that he is no more, no less, than a part of a whole, —a single drop in a surrounding ocean of humanity. A few drops of this in the course of their material existence float near the surface where the winds of circumstance fling them up like spray to sparkle in the sunshine. The most are always forced to keep below the surface, so far down in the darkness, perhaps, that about them is no evidence that there has ever been any sunshine whatever. But all the drops together many join to further equally the general onward movement. Before long it is inevitable that any one collection of them must drift or be driven upon the shore where they shall separate and vanish. But let us recall that, within them, there is something that is not lost,—something that can be lifted to a higher and brighter existence. Let us recall that, though invisible, this can be borne back by the clouds to the mountain top, where it shall permeate new springs of energy and from thence flow forth to continue to be an influence.

THE CLASS ROLL.

Henry Anstice, Jr.
Samuel C. Armstrong.
George W. Bacon.
Roswell B. Bacon.
Joseph F. Baker.
William W. Ball.
George F. Bemis.
William P. Bennett.
James Bigelow.
Samuel P. Blagden.
J. Albert Blake.
Edward S. Brewster.
Edward D. Brigham.
James R. Campbell, Jr.
Patrick L. Carden.
Franklin Carter.
Charles C. Clarke.
Walter Condict.
Julius H. Cone.
Robley D. Cook.
Abel Crook.
Henry B. Crossett.
Edward R. Cutler.
John B. Cuyler.
J. Mason Davison, Jr.
John Henry Denison.
S. G. W. Ely.
Horace B. Fitch.
J. Gordon Frazer.
Frank Freeman.
John A. French.
Eugene T. Gardiner.
Theodore Gilman.
John H. Goodhue.
J. F. S. Gray.
Edward H. Griffin.
Charles C. Harris.
George P. Hart.
Reuben S. Hazen, Jr.
Archibald Hopkins.
William N. Hudson.
Edward R. Hutchins.
Robert G. Hutchins.
William A. James.
Henry DeW. Joy.
Albert N. Leet, Jr.
Everett E. Lewis.
Benj. F. Mather, Jr.
A. Moss Merwin.
James B. Metcalf.
George F. Mills.
Frederick W. Mitchell.
Albert M. Moore.
John H. Morley.
Nicholas Murray.
C. P. H. Nason.
Franklin E. Nettleton.
John D. Nicoll.
Edward B. Nims.
Mason Noble, Jr.
Dana W. Noyes.
George A. Parker.
William Parker.
Henry T. Perry.
S. Fowler Phelps, Jr.
George F. Pratt, Jr.
George L. Raymond.
Homer Rogers.
Edward W. Schauffler.
J. Edward Simmons.
Edmund B. Smith.
Elmer C. Smith.
Thomas J. Smith.
Frank H. Snow.
James F. Spalding.
Leverett W. Spring.
Edwin Stewart.
Joseph H. Stickney.
Henry B. Stoddard.
Theodore S. Thompson.
DeWit H. Tillotson.
Eugene H. Titus.
Albert True.
John W. Ufford.
Charles Underhill.
Henry B. Underwood.
Richard Waterman, Jr.
S. Edgar Wells.
Charles E. White.
Edward K. Wilcox.
Charles F. Williams.

THE END.

THE CLASS ROLL.

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